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SIXPENCE.

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TEACHING HIS SON AND HEIR TO SALUTE THE NATIONAL FLAG: THE KING OF SPAIN AND THE PRINCE OF ASTURIAS
IN MILITARY UNIFORM.

Both the little Prince of Asturias, who will be three in May, and Prince Jaime, who will be two in June, are already in a position to wear military uniforms.

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subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid
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PARLIAMENT.

IN a restless, expectant temper, the House of Commons has been doing the financial business for which the Government have obtained facilities till Easter. It passed the War Loan Redemption Bill and the Temporary Borrowing Bill, as well as Supplementary Estimates, last week, and has taken the leading Army votes this week. Unionists have contended that the Government might have found time to proceed with some of the Budget resolutions, and in the absence of Mr. Balfour and his leading colleagues, who abstained from proceedings which might embarrass the Ministers, independent or unofficial members of the Opposition have attacked them for not legalising the collection of uncontested taxes instead of borrowing money. Conspicuous among the "skirmishers" has been Lord Hugh Cecil, who has taken the corner seat occupied by Lord Randolph Churchill when leader of the Fourth Party, and is repeating the aggressive tactics of the statesman who did so much to harass Mr. Gladstone's second Government. The reply of the Ministers is that there is no time before Easter to pass the whole Budget, and that the Commons would surrender a constitutional right if they sent up its proposals to the Lords in separate Bills. This theme was discussed also in the House of Lords on Monday, when the Marquess of Lansdowne complained of the withholding of the Budget, on which the verdict of the country had been taken. He recalled the offer of assistance made by the Opposition in December, with the view of minimising financial inconvenience; but the Earl of Crewe retorted that the offer was of the kind which Cardinal Newman described as an olive branch shot out of a catapult. One Minister admitted in the other place on Monday that his work had not been obstructed but had been assisted by "nobles," Mr. Haldane gratefully acknowledging the services of the Lords Lieutenant in developing the Territorial Force. The War Secretary reported that in every branch of the service there were as many recruits as could be taken, and in the course of his interesting statement he mentioned that a regular aeronautical corps, like that existing in Germany, was to be created. In this debate, as in others, there was a refreshing number of able speeches by new Unionist members. It is already evident that the personnel of the Opposition has been greatly improved by the General Election, many of the Parliamentary recruits being men of interesting individuality.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

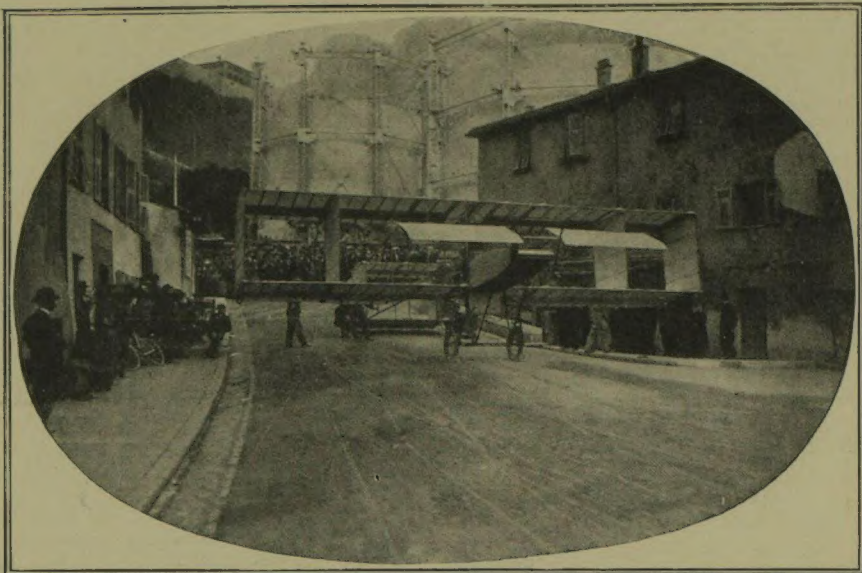
"THE WAY THE MONEY GOES." AT THE ROYALTY.

LADY BELL'S interesting study of life among North-country artisans, "The Way the Money Goes," has already been discussed—and praised—in these columns apropos of the recent Stage Society performance, so that there is no need to enter into details of either the piece or the acting now that it has been staged at a regular theatre, especially as the cast engaged at the Royalty is identical with that originally employed. It is enough to say of this work, to the making of which have gone so much thought and first-hand observation, that it is less a play than a series of tableaux or scenes picturing the weakness that so often brings misery into the homes of the Yorkshire or Lancashire working-classes—the weakness of betting—and that the method by which Lady Bell illustrates this failing in the case of her heroine—a woman who, after being for years a loyal wife, suddenly gives way to the temptation of getting rich in a hurry—is delightfully free from sensational colouring or pessimistic over-emphasis. The dramatist is extremely happy in her two chief interpreters—in Miss Helen Haye, a born actress if ever there was one, who is the Northern working-woman to the life, in speech and manner and dumb pathos, as well as in garb and gait and general appearance; and also in Mr. Nye Chart, who as the grim, self-respecting husband, furnishes a performance deserving of association with Miss Haye's. If only for the sake of the playing of these two artists the piece would be well worth seeing, but, as we have already indicated, it has abundant merits of its own.

"THE FIGHTING CHANCE." AT THE LYCEUM.

A bustling melodrama of the old school, but a melodrama dealing with soldiers' life and military daring and the spirit of patriotism rather than with domestic affection or the sentiment of love—this is what Messrs. Ferris and Matthews have provided for the delectation of Lyceum playgoers in "The Fighting Chance," and it is obvious from the success which attended its first-night performance that there will always be a public, and a large public, for this sort of piece so long as it obtains the right breadth of treatment from its interpreters. And the more familiar the story, the more stereotyped the types and the plot turn out to be, the better the audience seem to like them. We meet at the Lyceum, for instance, with our old friend the wronged hero whom a brother officer and cousin accuses of cheating at cards merely because he has been more successful than himself in love. Do we protest that this sort of incident is a libel on the Service? Not a bit of it, unless we belong to the superior persons who sneer at popular drama; no, we recognise such a situation as according with the conventions of melodrama. But, for this kind of drama to make its full appeal, it must be varied with robust comic relief, it must be rendered in a resolute and emphatic style; no half-lights here, no subdued speech, no restrained force, no quiet methods. The Lyceum actors, comedians and serious players alike, know their business. Mr. Eric Mayne is the most truculent of villains, Mr. Halliwell Hobbes the most genial of Army doctors; Mr. Frederick Ross is splendidly declamatory in an elderly rôle, and Mr. Minster is as gallant a hero as could be desired. And if the ladies of the company—Miss Ruth Maitland as the faithful heroine, and Miss Phyllis Relph as a girl betrayed by the villain—have little to do, they look sweetly attractive, and do their little well.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



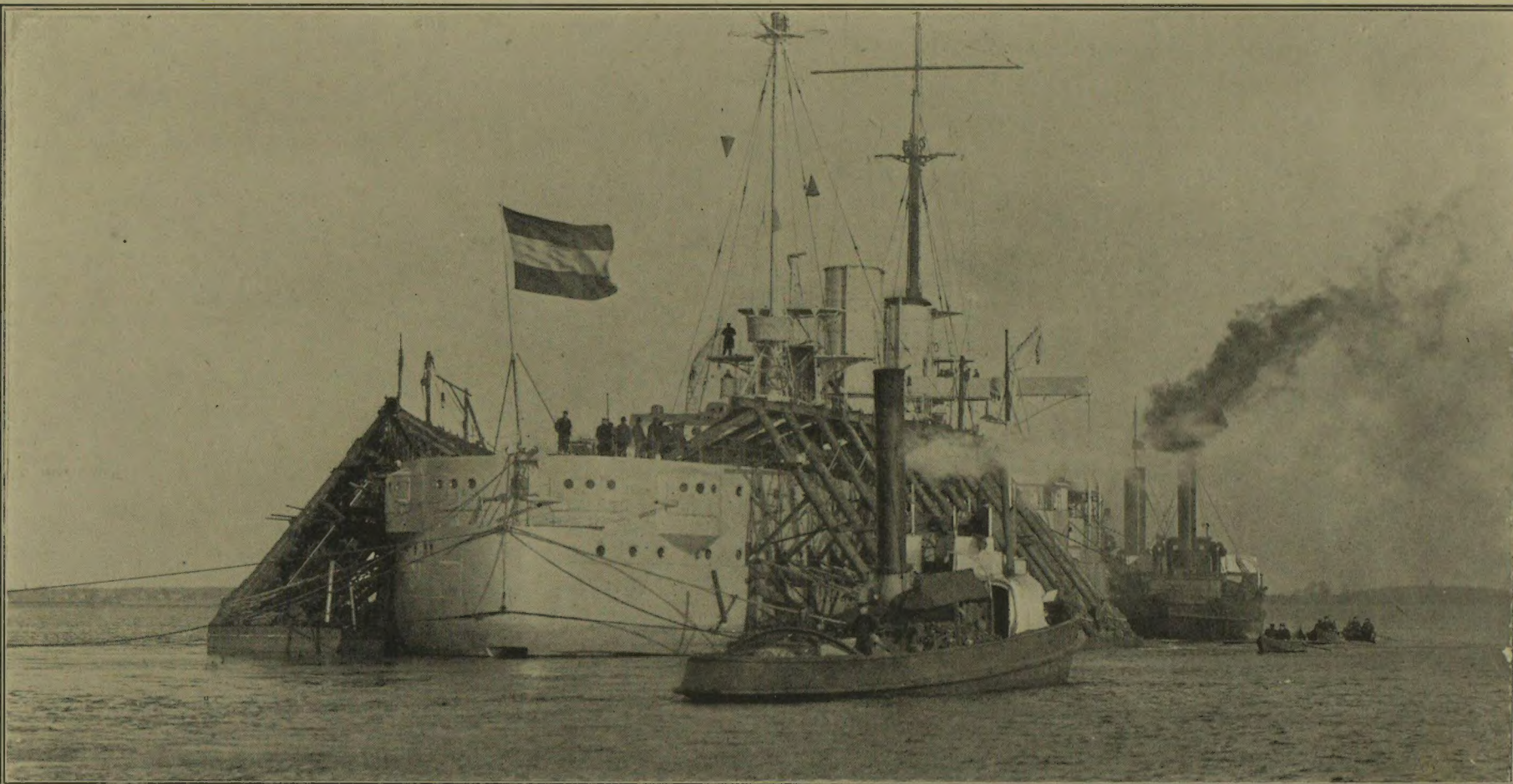
A PUBLIC STREET AS AN AVIATION-GROUND: ROUGIER STARTING FOR HIS GREAT FLIGHT AT MONTE CARLO.

M. Rougier's great flight, on his Voisin biplane, at Monte Carlo last week, gained exceptional interest from the fact that he made the run, that is necessary before the machine will fly, along the street, instead of, as usual, along the grass of an aviation-field. From the quay, the aviator rose to a height of some 300 feet, then flew across the Bay of Hercules towards Cap Martin, turned inland over La Vigie towards the harbour, went round the Rock of Monaco, out again seawards, and then returned to the harbour, alighting on the quay.



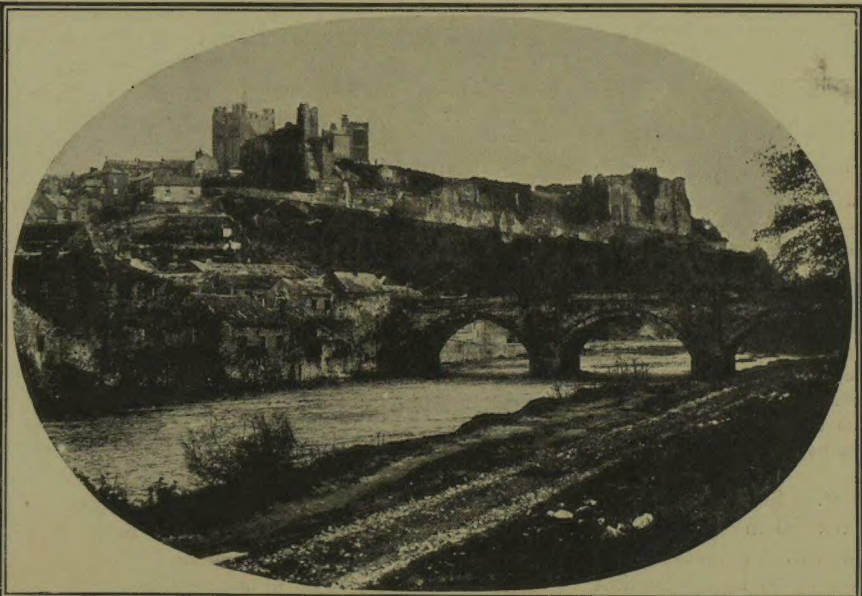
MOUNTED POLICE ON THE STEPS OF THE REICHSTAG: CLEARING SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATORS FROM BEFORE THE PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT BUILDING.

The Socialists continue to give the Berlin authorities considerable trouble, although their leaders are doing what they can to prevent disorderly conduct on the part of their followers. Nevertheless, the police have been forced to draw sabres and to fire their revolvers. On Sunday last, for instance, four of the demonstrators were shot, and some five-and-twenty were wounded. Even these somewhat drastic methods did not quell the crowd, which was much in evidence for a considerable time, to the disgust of the authorities, and by no means to the delight of peaceful citizens.



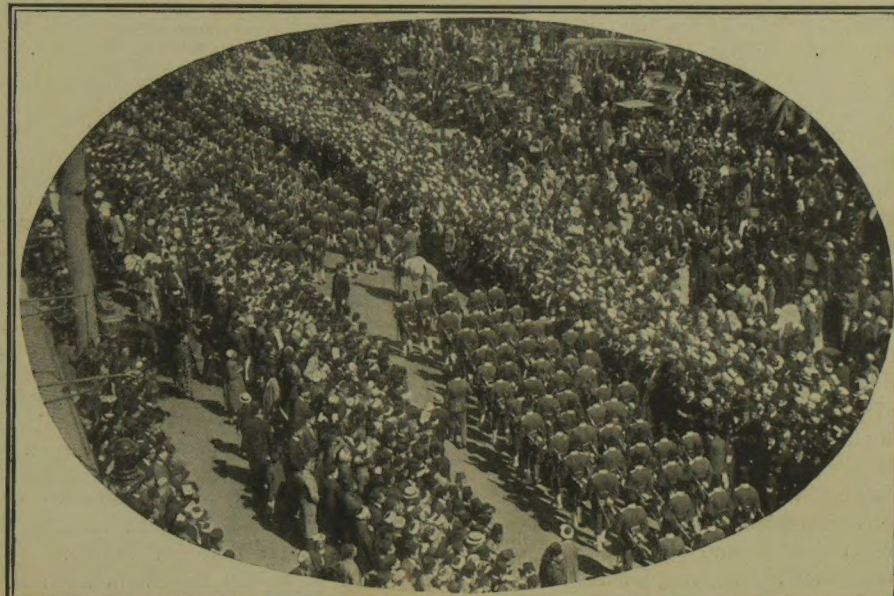
CONVEYING A WAR-SHIP ALONG A RIVER TOO SHALLOW FOR HER TO STEAM THROUGH: THE NEW GERMAN CRUISER "RHEINLAND" KEPT HIGH IN THE WATER BY MEANS OF FLOATING DOCKS, AND DRAWN ALONG BY TUGS.

The "Rheinland" was built at the Vulkan Works at Stettin, and it was arranged that she should be launched at Swinemünde on the 3rd. To get to the launching-place she had to pass along the Oder. The water of this river is not deep enough to take a vessel of the "Rheinland's" size. It was necessary, therefore to raise the war-ship in the water by means of floating docks, and to employ tugs to haul both vessel and docks.



CAN THIS BE THE MYSTERIOUS "FINEST HISTORICAL MONUMENT IN THE COUNTRY" TO WHICH MR. HARCOURT REFERRED THE OTHER DAY?: RICHMOND CASTLE.

Mr. Harcourt, the First Commissioner of Works, made a mysterious announcement in the House of Commons the other day, stating that the Ancient Monuments Protection Bill was introduced that the Government might be able to accept a bequest of "the finest historical monument in the country." It is suggested that this monument is the famous Richmond Castle, in North Yorkshire, which, so it is said, has been presented to the public by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. The castle dates from Norman times.



HONOURING THE MURDERED PRIME MINISTER OF EGYPT: EGYPTIAN TROOPS MARCHING WITH ARMS REVERSED IN THE STATE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF BOUTROS PASHA GHALI.

Boutros Pasha Ghali was the first native-born Egyptian among the Premiers of Egypt. He was murdered, it will be remembered, on the 20th of last month. He was accorded a State funeral on the 22nd. The burial took place in the Coptic Cemetery, to which the body was taken through lines of British and Egyptian troops. The procession itself was half a mile long. Before the catafalque were the Khedive's Staff, the Princes and Ministers, the Sirdar and his staff, the Commander of the Forces in Egypt with his staff, and the Egyptian and European officials and notables.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT is a great pity that our headlong and hurried Press is always half a century behind the times. The reason is in no way recondite; it is behind the times because it is hurried and headlong. That which is forced to be rapid is specially likely to be trite. If you have five minutes to write a sentence on a slate, doubtless a man of your talents will produce a polished and yet audacious epigram, exquisite in literary form, and startling in its intellectual stimulus. But if you have five seconds to write it in, you will probably begin to write "Honesty is the best policy." If even at the shortest notice (say, after the entremets), you are told that you have to respond to the toast of Decayed Pawnbrokers, you will no doubt begin your speech with some thunderbolt of wit which will call down Homeric laughter and secure historic immortality. But if you are jerked to your feet quite abruptly over the port, you will be conscious of a wild notion of beginning, "Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking." Upon this very simple fact of human nature—that bustle always means banality—the whole gigantic modern Press, the palladium of our liberties, is built. Leader-writers write the flattest Liberalism or Toryism to feed the impatient printing-machines, just as private persons scribble their dullest and most conventional notes to catch the post. But the principle extends to the theories as well as the expression of them. The things which the newspapers call startling are things that the real people in the world have long ceased to be startled at. To journalists Darwin is still a novelty, while to biologists he is an antiquity, and even a rather damaged antiquity. In the newspapers it is considered startling that aristocrats should talk Socialism. In Society it would be considered rather startling if they didn't. In the somewhat over-emancipated social sphere which the aristocrats adorn, scores of lords and ladies talk Socialism; and certainly nobody is shocked at it. In fact, the aristocracy has many natural motives for encouraging the Socialistic morality. That is one reason why I rather distrust the Socialistic morality.

Turning over a popular sheet a moment ago, I noticed an odd example of this sort of antiquated astonishment. It was a report of Mr. Bernard Shaw's recent address to the Eugenic Education Society, and it was headed "Daring Suggestions for Improving the Human Race." Now, this is unjust to Mr. Shaw in a double sense. The things under discussion were not daring suggestions, nor did Mr. Shaw (to do him justice) suggest them. The suggestions which the journalist describes as daring are simply the old, battered, dunder-headed fads about the possibility of evolving a human race like a racehorse. This is one of the most ancient follies of this earth; fantastic men of genius like Plato and Mr. Shaw have sometimes talked about it, but always in joke; and on this occasion Mr. Shaw did not defend it, even jocularly. Mr. Shaw likes his jokes a little fresher than that. When we turn from the headline to the report, we find that the lecturer was chiefly occupied in clearing these cartloads of Eugenic rubbish out of the path of common-sense. The proposal to produce the best human beings scientifically is one that is open to an interminable list of objections, of which the

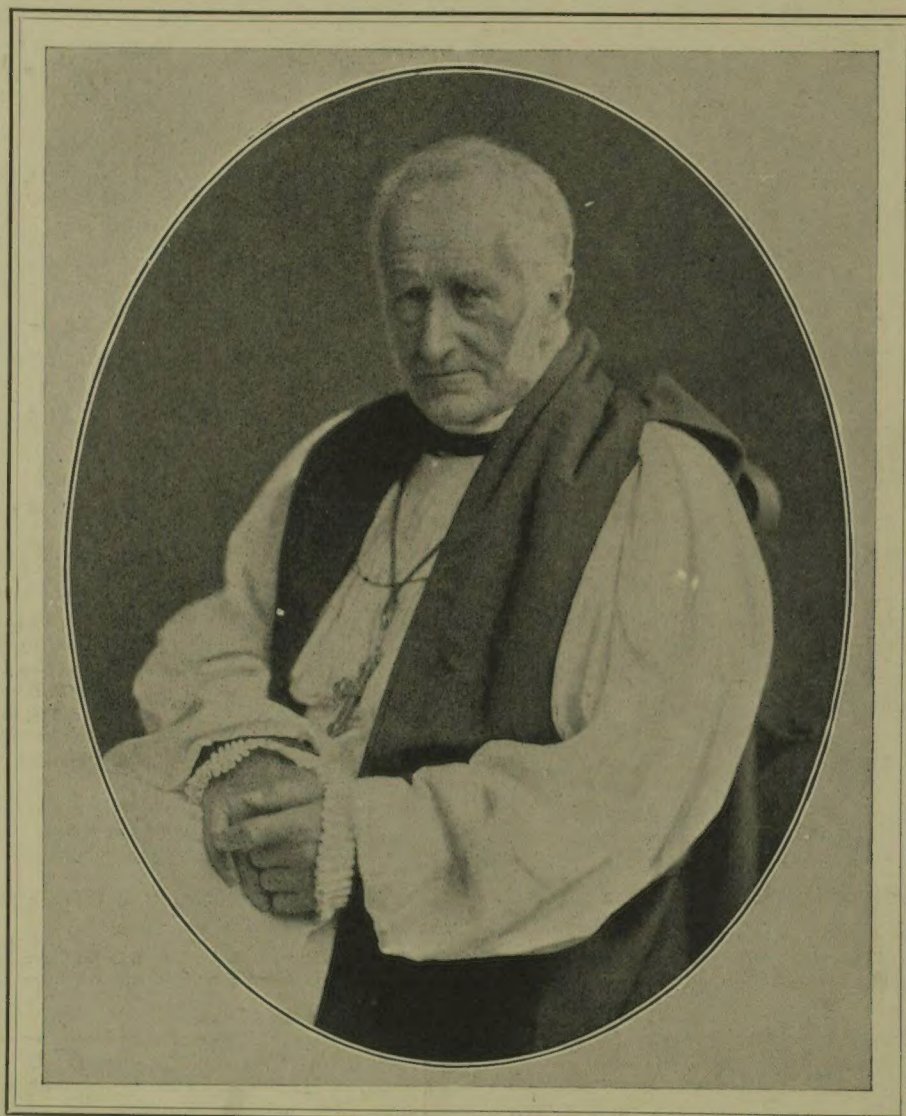
first (and perhaps not the least important) is that it cannot be done.

Mr. Shaw himself admitted that, if asked to superintend the marriages of a whole nation, he might feel puzzled and shy; and, if Mr. Shaw felt shy, there are no words for what other people would feel. If I see a man setting up on an enormous scale and at considerable expense to human feelings a factory or gigantic machine, I feel myself fully justified in urging the two facts: first, that the man does not even know what article he wishes to produce; and, second, that even if he wanted an article very much, he has

extract the Superman by forced marriages is not merely a mad notion, but a dead notion; a great deal more dead than the notion of extracting evidence by red-hot pincers. One after another all men with active minds, from the old Greek philosophers to Mr. Shaw and Mr. Wells, have thought of the notion, looked at the notion, and, in consequence, chucked the notion. So far as this part of his address was concerned, Mr. Shaw was, if not slaying the slain, at least clearing away the corpses. He merely brushed away such wreck and débris of the Eugenic idea as may have remained after Mr. Wells's unanswerable onslaught on it in "Mankind in the Making." The only daring suggestion for the improvement of the human race that Eugenics suggests to us is that the world would be a jollier place if there were fewer quacks in it.

But in another part of his address, it would appear, Mr. Bernard Shaw did become merely modern, and in consequence nonsensical. I do not refer to his large and hearty offer to make "an entire abolition of property and marriage, as we understand it." The revolutionist is bound to begin by saying that he will prove that, even if he ends up (as he did) by substantially proving the opposite. The Eastern king must preface all his announcements by saying that he is the preserver of the sun and moon. The Western sociologist must preface all his announcements by saying that he is the destroyer of the sun and moon. Property and marriage (the sun and moon of any sane society) are really quite as safe with Mr. Shaw as they would be safe without the Akond of Swât. The real part of the address which irritates the virility of reason is that concerned with the punishment of crime. Mr. Shaw maintained (quite truly) that having committed a murder does not make a man a murderer—that is, does not make him a prospective and perpetual assassin. This he put in his own lively and legitimate manner by saying that we should allow a murderer two or three murders, as we allow a dog one or two bites. After that (apparently) we should shoot him without trial, like a mad dog.

In any case, Mr. Shaw suggested, punishment is futile. Now, there is a very simple answer to this; by the parallel Mr. Shaw himself chooses. Personally, I fear that the same decadence which treats men as dogs in argument will treat them like dogs in practice. But let that pass. If I am to be compared to a dog, why should I not be compared to a sane dog? One cannot punish a mad dog; but one does punish a sane dog, because he is sane. He has a will, and is capable of considering the consequences of his choice. The Shaw argument seems to be that we should not punish because a healthy man may sin. But it is exactly because a healthy man may sin that we do punish. We use the argument of consequences precisely because a good man may stab—or may not stab. The obedient dog may bite—that is, he may refrain from biting. Punishment exists to influence his open mind. If he must bite, he must be shot. But the Shaw sociology can only be maintained by saying that our whole human pack consists of mad dogs. In that case we must all be shot—I am not sure by whom.



Photo, Harrison, Lincoln.

ONCE THE CENTRE OF A STORMY RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY: THE LATE DR. KING, BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

Dr. King, who had ruled the diocese of Lincoln for a quarter of a century, was beloved not only by his own people but by all classes of the community, Nonconformists as well as Churchmen. The stormy controversy on the subject of his Ritualism has long been a matter of ecclesiastical history. It was in 1889—four years after his appointment to the bishopric—that he was cited before the Archbishop's Court on charges of Ritualistic practices in the Holy Communion. He protested against the Court's jurisdiction, and the case was adjourned. In 1890 he was tried at Lambeth, and most of the charges were dismissed, but Archbishop Benson's judgment condemned the ceremonial mixture of the chalice, the custom of breaking the bread and taking the cup "not before the people," and the making of the sign of the Cross while pronouncing absolution and benediction. The late Bishop was born in 1829. At Oxford in the 'fifties he still felt the influence of the Tractarians. From 1863 to 1873 he was Principal of Cuddesdon College, and from the latter year till 1885 he was Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford.

no notion of, how to produce it. Someone defined metaphysics as looking in a dark room for a black hat that isn't there. This is unfair, for metaphysics is merely common sense. It is only metaphysics that tells a man not to look for a hat that isn't there. But (to judge by the Eugenists) the science of Sociology really does mean waiting in a wild place for something that won't happen.

Eugenics is not merely a sham science, it is a dead science; a great deal more dead than astrology. To

WITH RIOT - MACES AND REVOLVERS DRAWN: AMERICAN POLICE AGAINST STRIKERS.



Photo, Topical.

ANSWERING A FUSILLADE OF BOLTS AND PIECES OF METAL WITH REVOLVER SHOTS: POLICE FIRING ON A BUILDING SHELTERING STRIKERS.



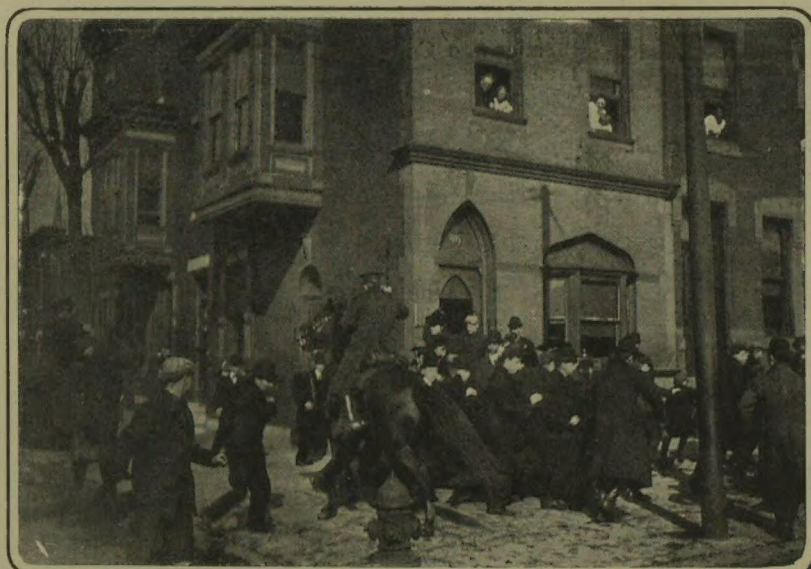
Photo, Topical.

FORCE MET BY FORCE: THE POLICE FIRING AT MISSILE-THROWING STRIKERS DURING THE TRAMWAY-MEN STRIKE.



Photo, Fleet Agency.

A BLACK HUSSAR AT WORK: ONE OF THE FAMOUS MOUNTED POLICE, ARMED WITH A RIOT-MACE, DEALING WITH A STRIKER.



Photo, Fleet Agency.

THE MEN WHOSE APPEARANCE FRIGHTENED THE MOB: BLACK HUSSARS DEALING WITH A CROWD.



Photo, Thompson, N.Y.

IN THE HANDS OF LAW AND ORDER: A PHILADELPHIA TRAM-STRIKER UNDER ARREST.

SCENES OF THE RIOTING IN PHILADELPHIA: THE BLACK HUSSARS AT WORK.

A strike of tramway men, and a general strike in sympathy, placed Philadelphia, some days ago, in what can only be likened to a state of siege. Much rioting occurred, and increased in importance day by day. The police, indeed, had their work cut out, and were forced to use their clubs freely. In addition to the foot-police, it was found necessary to employ mounted police, some two hundred of the famous Black Hussars. These men are equipped with revolvers and with long heavy clubs, known as riot-maces, and are ex-cowboys, ex-sailors, or ex-soldiers, as a rule. Their mere appearance in the city did more good in a few hours than the five thousand Philadelphia foot-police had been able to accomplish in five days, for they are dreaded as fearless men given to obeying all orders, however harsh. The foot-police are armed with revolvers and heavy two-foot truncheons. As we have noted, both the Black Hussars and the ordinary police had to use their weapons with some freedom, for there were much stone-throwing, a number of very dangerous rushes, and attempts to blow up the tramway lines. On one occasion the strikers bombarded the police with bolts and other pieces of metal, with the result that the police had to open fire on the building that gave the men shelter.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. L. S. W. ROSTRON,
Municipal Reform Candidate for Central Finsbury—Elected by One Vote.

S. W. Rostron) tied for second place with 2460 votes each, and another Municipal Reformer came in fourth with 2420 votes. Rather than give a casting vote, the Deputy Returning Officer referred the matter to the Returning Officer, and a second recount was made. Had this resulted in a tie again, either the Returning Officer would have given a casting vote or a fresh election might have been ordered. But it was found that a packet supposed to contain fifty votes for Mr. Rostron really contained fifty-one, so that he was elected by a majority of one.

Although not the first ladies to be elected to the London County Council—for Lady Sandhurst and Miss Cobden were returned in 1889, but debarred from sitting as members by a judgment (ironically enough) of the Court of Queen's Bench—Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Nettie Adler will be the first ladies to be members of constituencies of the Council since its inception in 1888. Their election will doubtless give a great impetus to the political progress of women.



Photo. Lafayette, Dublin.

THE LATE SIR RALPH SMITH CUSACK,
Formerly Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper for Ireland.

ladies is a Progressive and the other a Municipal Reformer.

Sir John Bigham, who has resigned the presidency of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, held that position for only one year. Sir John has now been raised to the Peerage, but at the time of writing it is not known what title he will take. He was called to the Bar in 1870, became Leader of the Northern Circuit, and took silk in 1883. In 1895 he entered Parliament as a Liberal Unionist member for the Exchange Division of Liverpool. Two years later he was appointed a Judge of the High Court, and succeeded Lord Gorell as President of the Divorce Court last year.

Sir Samuel Evans, who resigns the post of Solicitor-General in order to succeed Sir John Bigham as the new President of the Divorce Court, began his legal



Photo. Naudin.

MISS NETTIE ADLER,
One of the First Lady Members of the L.C.C.—Progressive Member for Central Hackney.



Photo. Sala Arbus and Sons.

MISS SUSAN LAWRENCE,
One of the First Lady Members of the L.C.C.—Municipal Reform Member for West Marylebone.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

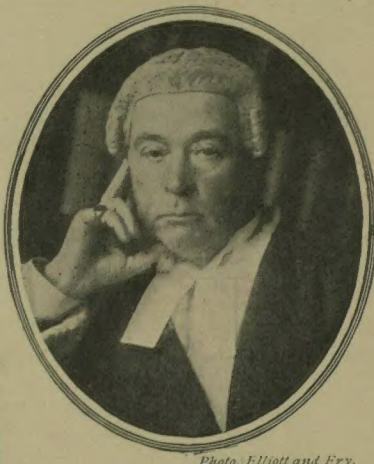


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN C. BIGHAM,
The Retiring President of the Divorce Court, who has been Raised to the Peerage.



Photo. Hoppé.

MR. C. E. MALLET,
Appointed Financial Secretary to the War Office.

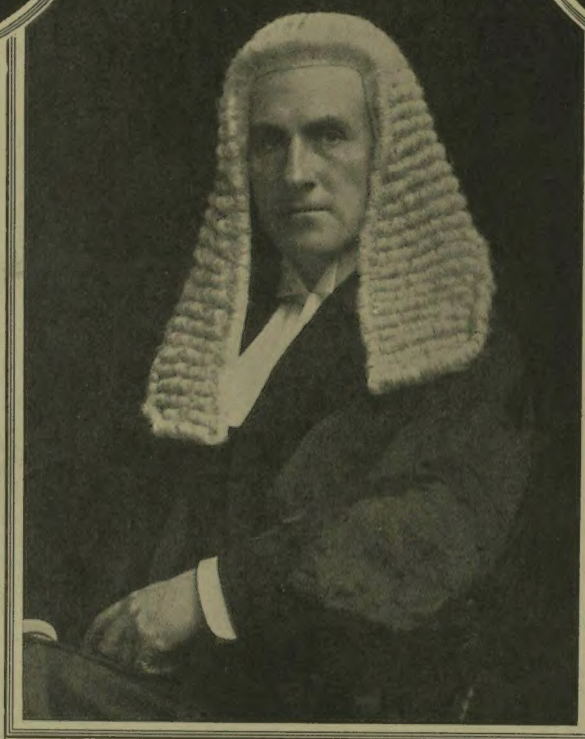


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

SIR SAMUEL T. EVANS, K.C.,
The New President of the Divorce Court and Retiring Solicitor-General.

career as a solicitor. In 1891 he was called to the Bar, and took silk after ten years, having the distinction of being the last Q.C. appointed in the reign of Queen Victoria. In 1890 he had been returned unopposed, as Liberal, for Mid-Glamorganshire, and he has sat for that constituency ever since. In 1906 he became Recorder of Swansea, and resigned in 1908 on his appointment as Solicitor-General. He had



Photo. Sawyer, Walmer.

THE LATE COL. JOHN GREENLAW FORBES, C.B.,
Formerly Inspector-General of Irrigation in India.

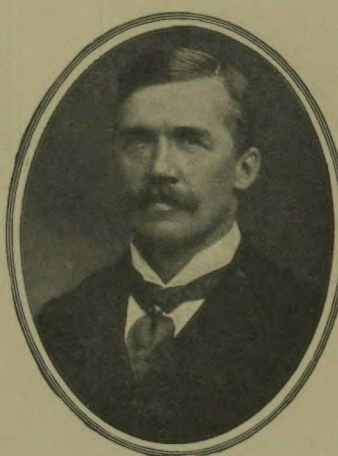


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. WILLIAM WYAMAR VAUGHAN, M.A.,
The Newly Appointed Master of Wellington College.

much to do in conducting the Licensing Bill of 1908 through the House of Commons.

The new Solicitor-General, Mr.

Rufus Isaacs, is well known as a brilliant barrister, with one of the largest of modern practices; indeed, it is said that his new honour, from a pecuniary point of view, will be a loss rather than a gain. Mr. Isaacs was born in 1860, and was educated at University College School, and afterwards in Brussels and Hanover. He was

on the Stock Exchange for some years, but gave it up, and was called to the Bar in 1887. In 1904 he was elected as a Liberal for Reading, and has held the seat ever since. He will not be opposed at the requisite bye-election.

Owing to the fact that Mr. Francis Dyke-Acland, formerly Financial Secretary to the War Office, lost his seat in the Richmond Division of Yorkshire, a new appointment has been made, as it was necessary that it should be held by a member of the House. The new Financial Secretary to the War Office, Mr. C. E. Mallet, was returned at the head of the poll for Plymouth in the General Election, having represented that division since 1906. Mr. Mallet is a historian as well as a politician. He has published a book on the French Revolution, and was formerly an Oxford University Extension lecturer.

MR. RUFUS ISAACS, K.C.,
Who has been Appointed Solicitor-General.

Eminent Scotsmen as they both are, it is needful to distinguish between Sir George H. Reid, High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, and Sir George Reid, the former President of the Royal Scottish Academy. The High Commissioner was born at Johnstone, in Renfrewshire, in 1845. He is a Liberal and a Presbyterian. He began his career in New South Wales by being called to the Bar in 1879, and in the following year he was elected to the Legislative Assembly, in which (except for one year) he has sat ever since. From 1894 to 1899 he was Premier and Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales. After the Federation he became Leader of the Federal Opposition, and in 1904 Premier of Australia.

His many friends, both in India and this country, will regret to hear of the death of Colonel J. G. Forbes, who had a distinguished career in the Indian Army. He entered the Royal Engineers in Bengal in 1854, and was wounded in the Indian Mutiny. After holding several other high appointments, he became Inspector-General of Irrigation in 1889, and in the following year Secretary to the Public Works Department of the Indian Government.

Wellington College having lost its Head-Master, Dr. Pollock, who has been appointed Bishop of Norwich, the Governors have selected for the vacant post Mr. William Wyamar Vaughan, the Head-Master of Giggleswick School, in Yorkshire. Mr. Vaughan was educated at Rugby and at New College, Oxford, and was at

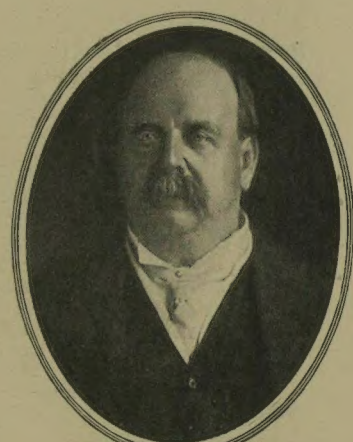


Photo. Crown Studios, Sydney.

THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE HOUSTON REID, P.C., M.P., ETC.,
Appointed High Commissioner for Australia.



MIRZA ALI ABBAS BAIG,
Appointed a Member of the Council of India.



Photo. Bolak.

MAHOMED PASHA SAID,
The New Prime Minister of Egypt.

(Continued overleaf.)

"BLACK BREAD" IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



EATING AS A POLITICAL MOVE OR TO SATISFY CURIOSITY: GERMAN "BLACK BREAD" SERVED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A few days ago, German "black" (or rye) bread, which figured so conspicuously in many an election speech, was unknown in the House of Commons. On the suggestion of Lord Claud Hamilton, the Kitchen Committee have now included the bread among the articles obtainable in the tea-room. Many members have tried it, some, it is said, that they may show their political opponents that it is good, others because, undoubtedly, it is good. Meantime, Germany is much interested in the incident, and regards it as a triumph for one of her cherished institutions.

one time a master at Clifton. His wife is a daughter of John Addington Symonds. She has written several books, and Mr. Vaughan has edited Dumas' "Life of Napoleon."

We have designated the late Sir Ralph Cusack by his former official title of Clerk to the Crown and Hanaper for Ireland, a position which he held from 1858 to 1879. A hanaper, by the way, was a basket used by early English Kings to carry their money. Sir Ralph Cusack's chief title to fame, however, is the splendid work which he did for thirty-nine years (from 1865) as Chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland. He was untiring in his activity on behalf of the company, and in the general interests of Irish trade. It was through his efforts that the beautiful west coast was made accessible to tourists. He was knighted on the opening of the Spencer Dock at Dublin, in 1873.

It is to be hoped that the new Prime Minister of Egypt, Mahomed Pasha Said, will be more fortunate than his predecessor, Boutros Pasha, who was recently assassinated. A new Ministry was formed a few days after the murder, with Mahomed Pasha Said at the head of it as President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior.

Lord Morley has selected Mirza Ali Abbas Baig, Dewan (or Prime Minister) of Junagadh, as Moslem representative on the India Council, in succession to Saiyid Husain Bilgrami, who retired because he could not stand the climate of London in the winter. The Mirza's father fought for us as an officer in the first Afghan War, the Sikh Wars, and the Mutiny. He himself was for thirteen years Oriental Translator



Photo. supplied by Miss F. E. Newton.

THE WALLS SIR SIDNEY SMITH DEFENDED AGAINST NAPOLEON'S ARMY BREACHED FOR A NEW ROAD: A PART OF THE FAMOUS WALLS OF ST. JEAN D'ACRE.

The walls of St. Jean d'Acre are now being breached for the construction of a new road. They are most famous in modern history for the assault made upon them by Napoleon's troops on the occasion on which they met the forces under Sir Sidney Smith, in 1799. Further details of the walls will be found in a paragraph on this page.

and Reporter on the Native Press to the Bombay Government. As Dewan of Junagadh he has introduced many reforms, among others a department for conserving forests, and has thus saved from destruction the Gir Forest, the only remaining haunt of the lion in India. Mr. Ali Abbas Baig is the third Indian to enter the Council.

has just been celebrated, we should have stated that the objects themselves—swords and letters, etc.—are preserved at the Royal United Service Museum in Whitehall. The museum, which is open daily at a small fee (and to soldiers and sailors in uniform without payment), contains a most interesting collection of naval and military relics, arms and model ships.



Photo. Bolak.

THE MURDERER OF BOUTROS PASHA GHALI, PRIME MINISTER OF EGYPT: THE STUDENT, IBRAHIM WARDANY.

Wardany, arrested for the murder of Boutros Pasha, is a chemist, a Mahometan, and a Nationalist. He has declared that the motive of his crime was a desire to avenge various Government acts which, for some years, have been attributed to Boutros Pasha personally by Nationalists.

The Sir Samuel Ferguson Centenary.

"He is the greatest poet Ireland has produced, because he is the most central and

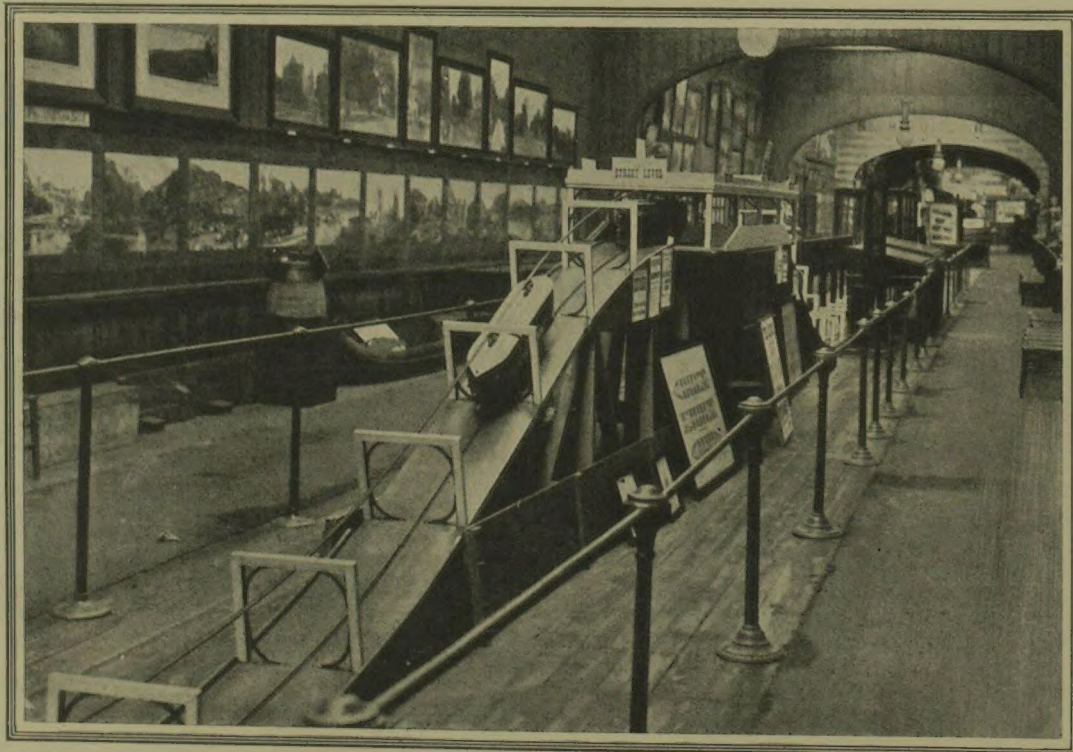
HONOURED BY A SPECIAL SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S ON THE OCCASION OF THE CENTENARY OF HIS DEATH: ADMIRAL LORD COLLINGWOOD.

A service in honour of Collingwood was held in St. Paul's on Monday last. Collingwood, it is perhaps hardly necessary to recall, was second in command at the battle of Trafalgar, and, on Nelson's death in that action, succeeded him in the chief command. Cuthbert Collingwood was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1750. He was appointed Lieutenant in recognition of his exceptional services at the battle of Bunker's Hill. He was created a Peer in 1805.

FROM THE PRINT BY TURNER.

the most Celtic." These words were applied by Mr. W. B. Yeats some years ago, when writing of Sir Samuel Ferguson, the centenary of whose birth was last week celebrated

by the Irish Literary Society in London, and is this week being celebrated in Belfast, where Ferguson first saw the light. A splendid character in every sense of the word, Ferguson was unquestionably the man whose poetry most influenced the literary history of Ireland in the last century. In a manner characteristic of his race, he seemed to intermingle joy with sadness, for while in "The Wet Wooing" and "Father Tom and the Pope" we find two brilliant pieces of humour, on the other hand his "Lament for Thomas Davis" clutches at the heart of every Irishman, the sadness being emphasised when it is recalled that this, one of Ferguson's best efforts, was dictated from his sick-bed to Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. Born in Belfast March 10, 1810, Samuel Ferguson (whose family had migrated to the North of Ireland from Scotland) was educated at the Academical Institution, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin. Called to the Bar in 1838, he took silk twenty-one years later, only to retire from a lucrative practice in 1867, when he became the first Deputy Keeper of the Records of Ireland. He had married, in 1848, Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert R. Guinness, and in that



A SINGLE-LINE SWITCHBACK TUBE RAILWAY: THE MODEL OF MR. KEARNEY'S NEW SYSTEM.

The model was tested recently, and it has been suggested that the system should be adopted for the proposed new tube to the Crystal Palace. The cars run on a single rail, are kept upright by an overhead guide-rail, and gain a considerable part of their momentum by the fact that they are made to run up and down hill, switchback fashion.

year founded the Protestant Repeal Association, an organisation that materially helped the Young Ireland movement of the time. A little later, however, Ferguson retired from active politics in order to devote himself entirely to literature. He received many University and other honours, and was knighted in 1878. He was for many years a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*. His published works were "Lays of the Western Gael" (1865), "Congal, an Epic Poem in Five Books" (1872), and "Poems" (1880). Sir Samuel Ferguson died on Aug. 9, 1886. In the quiet graveyard attached to Dunagor Church, County Antrim, his remains, and those of Lady Ferguson, peacefully repose. It is intended to raise a suitable memorial to Sir Samuel Ferguson, which shall include a Ferguson Lectureship or Scholarship in Belfast, and a bust, to be placed in the Municipal Library. The Irish Literary Society of London (stimulated by Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves, the author of "Father O'Flynn") has sent representatives to the Belfast celebrations, which will include a concert-lecture by Mr. Graves on Ferguson as a song-writer, and illustrated by the best settings of the Irish airs to which the songs were composed, by such well-known music-makers as Mrs. Alice Needham, one of the most popular Irish composers since the days of Balfe. Mrs. Milligan Fox's musical work will also be heard, while recitations of Ferguson's poems will be a feature of the celebration. There is also a movement for making his writings better known in the Irish schools.

The Collingwood Relics. In connection with the Illustrations in our last issue of various relics of Admiral Collingwood, whose centenary

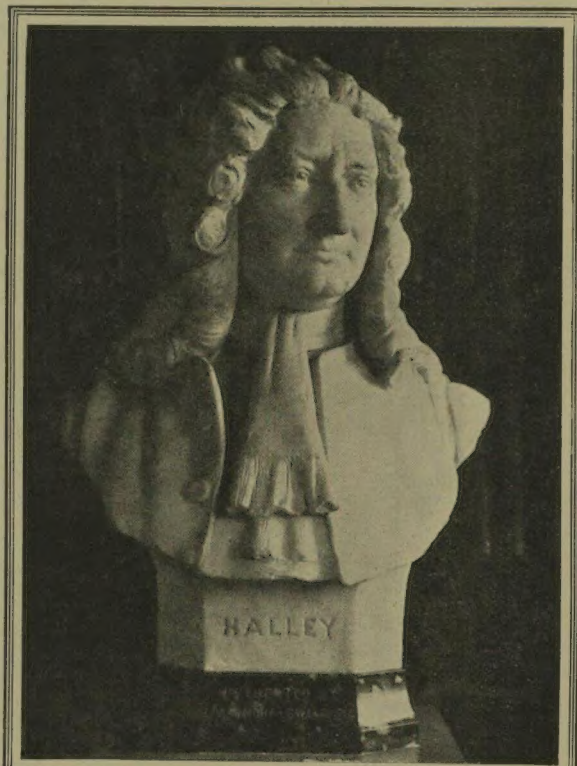


Photo. Colias.

THE MAN WHO PREDICTED THE RETURN OF THE COMET OF 1531, 1607, AND 1682, IN 1758: EDMUND HALLEY, AFTER WHOM HALLEY'S COMET WAS NAMED.

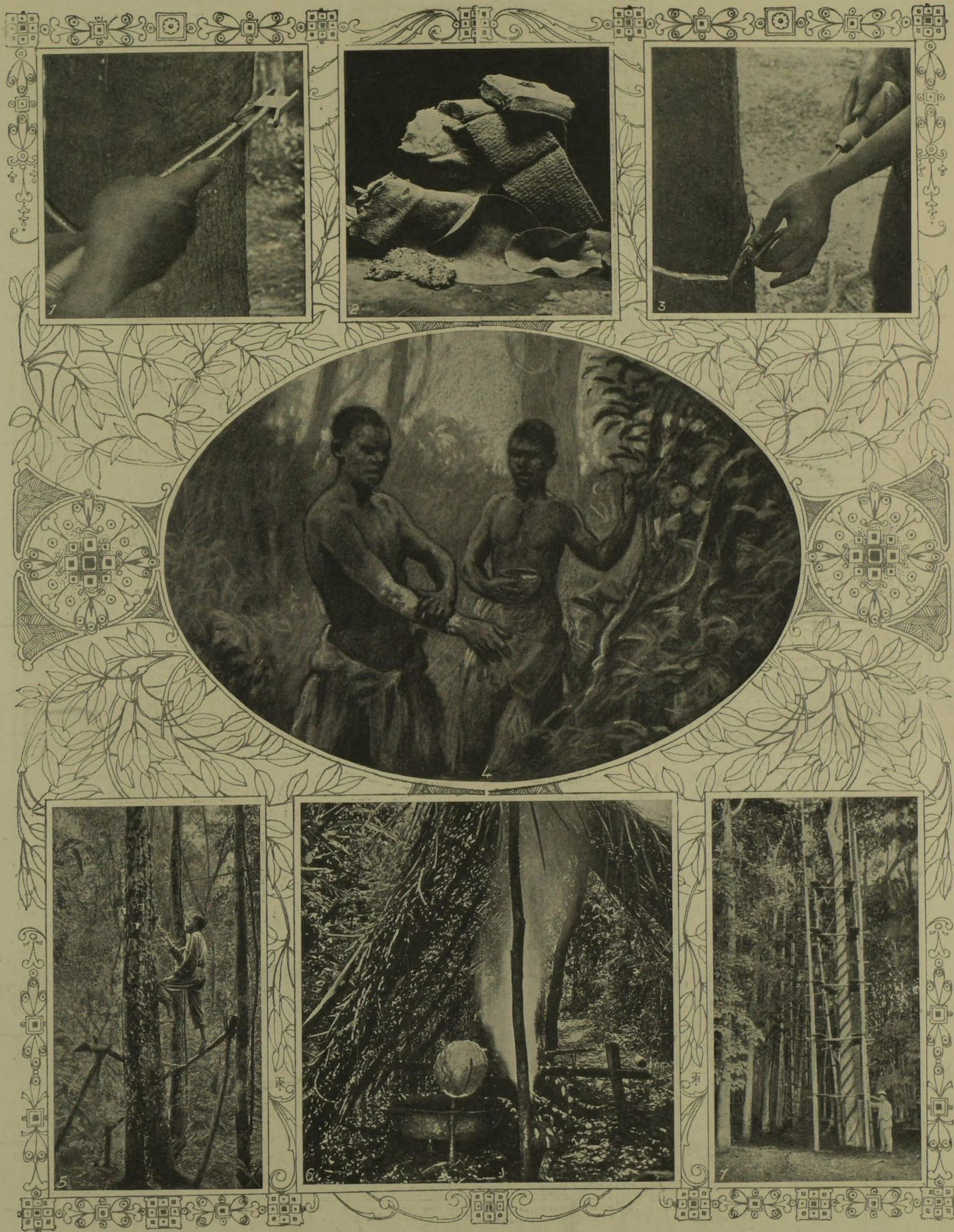
Edmund Halley was the son of a soap-boiler. Educated at St. Paul's School and Queen's College, Oxford, he began in early youth to study astronomy. His fame rests chiefly on his knowledge of comets, and especially on the fact that he inferred that the so-called comets of 1531, 1607, and 1682 were the same body, and that it would reappear in 1758, a prediction that came true. From that day the comet in question has been known as Halley's. The bust shown is by Mr. Henry Pegram, and is in the Haggerston Branch Library of the Borough of Shoreditch.

ing of the walls for a new road, a result of Turkish constitutional government. Under the old régime Acca was used as a political prison, and had but a single

gate, no houses being permissible outside the walls. When the orders first came to breach the walls serious riots occurred, for, while the people demanded that the orders should be carried out, the military refused, as the land thus opened up has been regarded for centuries as their property. The work, however, has now been taken in hand, and affords tangible proof of the new political order. The engineers under-estimated the enormous strength of the walls, which yielded with difficulty even to gunpowder. These walls will always be associated with the gallant defence of St. Jean d'Acre by Sir Sidney Smith against the assault of Napoleon in 1799. In March of that year Sir Sidney Smith, who was at Alexandria, hearing that Bonaparte had stormed Jaffa, went to Acre, and captured eight French gunboats containing artillery and stores. On April 25, the French brought up heavy guns from Jaffa, and the siege began in earnest. On May 4, after much hard fighting, a breach was made in the walls. The great assault took place on May 7, and was beaten off. Soon after, Turkish reinforcements came to Sir Sidney Smith's aid, and on May 19 the siege was raised.

"MILKING" THE TREES: TAPPING FOR RUBBER.

COLLECTING RUBBER AND PREPARING IT FOR SALE.

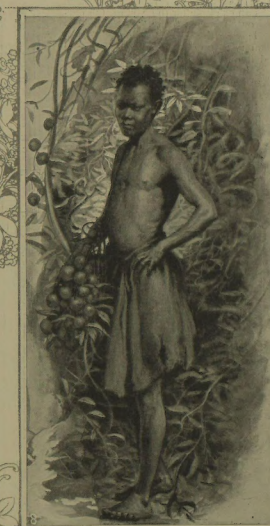
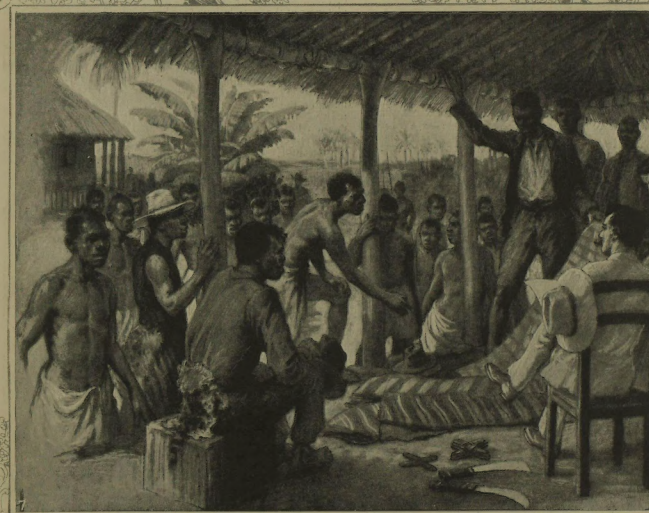
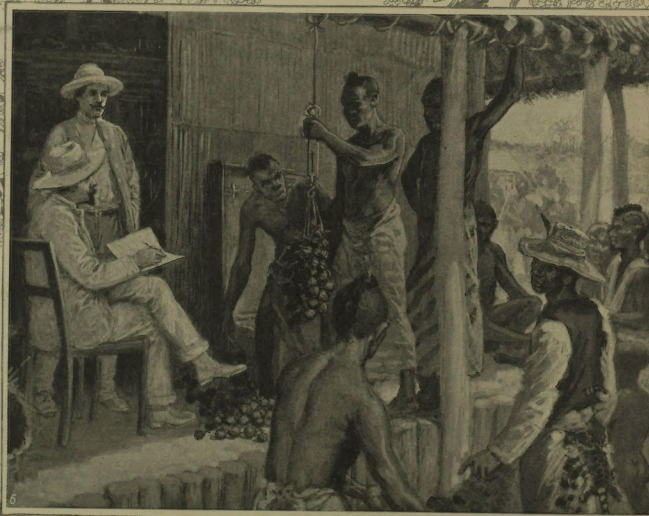
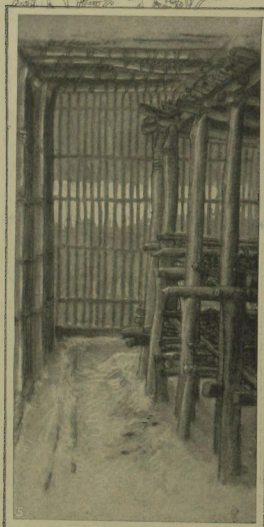
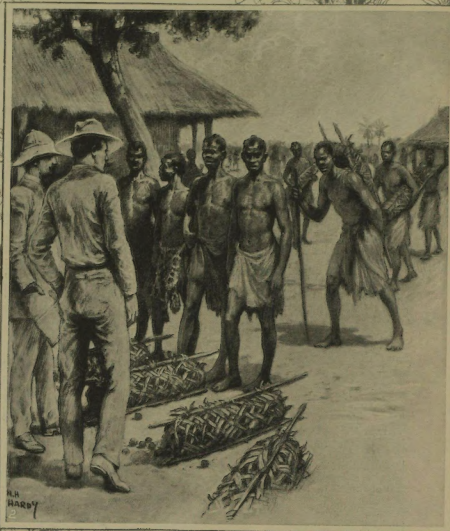
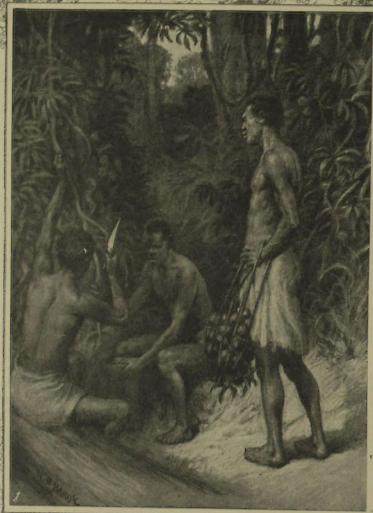


1. CAUSING THE "MILK" TO FLOW FROM THE RUBBER-TREE: TAPPING (CUTTING THE BARK).
2. RUBBER IN THREE FORMS—SHEET (ON THE LEFT), BISCUIT (IN THE CENTRE, AT THE BOTTOM), AND CREPE (ON THE RIGHT).
3. CAUSING THE "MILK" TO FLOW FROM THE RUBBER-TREE: TAPPING (CUTTING THE BARK).
4. COAGULATING THE "MILK" BY MEANS OF THE HEAT OF THE BODY: A NATIVE SMEARING HIS ARMS WITH THE SAP, THAT THE RUBBER MAY TAKE MORE SOLID FORM.
5. ON PRIMITIVE SCAFFOLDING: A NATIVE TAPPING A RUBBER-TREE, AND PLACING CUPS TO CATCH THE "MILK."
6. COAGULATING THE "MILK" BY MEANS OF SMOKE: SOLIDIFYING THE RUBBER IN THE SMOKE OF A WOOD FIRE.
7. ON SCIENTIFIC SCAFFOLDING: TAPPING A RUBBER-TREE IN THE MODERN MANNER.

Rubber is an elastic gum obtained from numerous trees, shrubs, and vines. Cuts, of such a depth that the wood is untouched, are made in the bark, and through these wounds the latex, or milk, flows, to fall into the cups placed to receive it. Where some vines and shrubs are concerned short lengths are chopped up and the rubber is extracted by pounding the pieces and by soaking them in hot water. The natives coagulate the creamy milk in various ways, notably by heating it over an open fire. A wooden paddle-bladed tool is dipped in the pan of liquid, and is drawn out covered with the sticky substance. Then it is held in the smoke until the rubber has dried upon it. This process of dipping and drying is continued until the blade forms the centre of a ball of considerable size (such as that shown in Illustration 6). In some cases, too, the natives coagulate the milk by rubbing it on their arms or chests, and allowing it to dry under the warmth of the body. For certain of our information and photographs we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. R. J. Hoffmann, of the Dangan Rubber Company, and the Editor of the 'India Rubber Journal.'

DEALING IN THE "MILK" THAT IS BARTERED FOR RED NATIVE RUBBER-COLLECTORS AND EUROPEAN

HATS, BRASS RODS, AND KNIVES, AND SOLD FOR GOLD: RUBBER-BUYERS BY THE CONGO.



1. "MILKING" THE RUBBER-VINE, AND GATHERING THE FRUIT; NATIVES TAPPING, AND PICKING FRUIT FOR PLANTING.

5. WHERE THE RUBBER IS DRIED FOR SOME SIX WEEKS: A CORNER OF THE RUBBER-SHED.

2. BRINGING THE HAND-ROLLED BALLS OF RAW RUBBER FOR SALE; NATIVES ARRIVING WITH THEIR "WARES."

6. FINDING THE VALUE OF THE LOADS: WEIGHING THE RUBBER BROUGHT IN BY THE NATIVES.

There is so much interest being taken in rubber at the moment, in view of the extraordinary boom in rubber shares, that we need not excuse ourselves for illustrating the gathering and the sale of the "milk" in a Spanish History of the Indies, published in 1536, in which a game of ball is mentioned, the ball being made of a different substance than that used by Christians. . . . About 1600 the conquering Spaniards coated their hempen cloaks with this 'milk'; but while the cloaks were thus rendered waterproof, light and heat soon destroyed the coating. In this country, rubber (from columns. With regard to our illustrations, which show scenes at Mukundji, it should be said that, at that particular place, natives are paid in kind and in bronze money for the rubber they bring in, and so on. As each article is brought forward, the chief puts it to his followers as to whether or not they will accept it as part of the payment. The deals completed, the chief receives as a bonus a drawing of this subject may be seen some of the bronze money in the form of a rough cross. The bundle of money shown is enough

3. AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE DEALINGS BETWEEN SELLER AND BUYER: CUTTING THE BALLS OF RUBBER INTO SLICES.

7. EXHIBITING THE "MONEY" OFFERED FOR THE RUBBER; PAYING THE NATIVES IN KIND—RED HATS, BRASS RODS, AND SO ON.

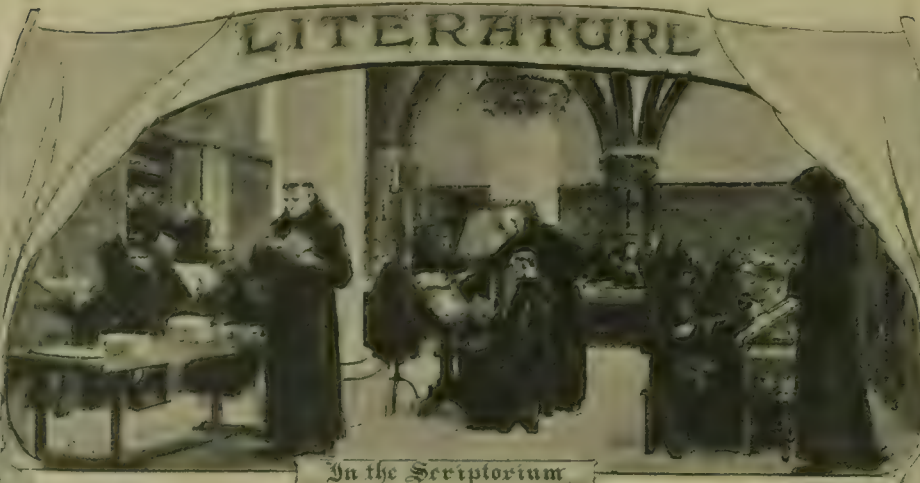
4. CLEANSING THE RUBBER; BEATING THE SLICES IN A SACK, IN ORDER TO REMOVE SUCH FOREIGN MATTER AS DIRT AND WOOD.

8. A SEEKER OF THE "MILK" THAT BRINGS WEALTH TO THE FINDER: A NATIVE WITH RUBBER-FRUIT.

"milk" that is so valuable. It may be well also to add to our drawings a few notes on the history of rubber. "The first indication in literature of rubber occurs [says Goodchild's "Technological another Spanish author comments on this ball being made from a 'gum,' the product of a tree which, when the bark is cut, yields a milk. In 1615 still another Spanish author . . . states . . . that India) was first introduced for commercial purposes by Priestley, who, in 1770, called attention to its power of erasing pencil marks. Its present-day uses are so many that a list of them would fill The chief, permitted to sit on the verandah with the Europeans, having taken up his position, the goods offered in exchange for the raw rubber are produced—red hats, striped cloth, brass rods, knives, shirt, a red hat, and some other small present. Then each native is given, by way of bonus, two tablespoonfuls of salt, which is in such request that there is always a scramble to get it. In the to buy a wife. The wild cat's skin hung from the back of the chief's belt is a sign of its wearer's rank.—[DRAWINGS BY NORMAN H. HARDY.]



MR. JOHN FOSTER FRASER,
Who has recently lectured in
Australia and is preparing a book
on the Commonwealth to be called
"The Making of a Nation."
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



Painting and Drawing.

Is there still time
for them to read

Bolivar. Simon Bolivar, the Liberator
of South America from the
yoke of Spain, is little more than a name
to the present generation. But Mr. F.
Lorraine Petre has chosen a favourable

with self-ag-
grandisement.
He began his
campaigns a rich
man, and died



THE HON. MAURICE BARING,

Who has a new book appearing
called "Dead Letters," being
imaginary epistles on famous
persons and events.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

Painting" (Seeley). How many anxious
painters who will inevitably be rejected before the
opening of the Royal Academy would profit by its
perusal? For Mr. Solomon is an Academician
whose competence can be measured by the yard
any year in Burlington House; it is the competence
that goes to make good, effective Academy pictures,
and it is the competence that can be defined, and
labelled and handed on. Mr. Solomon does the
handing on in a thoroughly capable manner. To start
with, the drilling that you get, at the cost of many
fees, in an art school is all to be found at a single
sitting in his book. Never hereafter shall we make
our "figures or groups the same width across as the
spaces between them and the frame," nor in our
compositions will the horizon be centrally placed,
nor will the figures or any part of their outlines
just touch other outlines. They should either cut,
says Mr. Solomon, the others boldly through, or
sensibly avoid them. To prove this, he sketches a
composition full of the faults that never disfigure a
real "Solomon J. Solomon." He might, we think,
have noted that Michael Angelo himself becomes
ambiguous through the disregard of this particular
axiom, for in the "Creation of Adam," reproduced
by our author as an example for the young, the out-
line of Adam's out-stretched arm rests on the out-
line of his leg, leaving the spectator in doubt as to
whether the arm is resting on the knee or merely
passing behind it on exactly the same level. The
illustrations are half the author's, half the old
masters'. There is so little in common between the
two groups that we think Mr. Solomon misguided
in his attempt to reconcile the broad road, which
he himself has successfully followed and made
smooth, to Burlington House with the steep paths
that lie before the sincere student of the paint-
ing of the past. The painters, the very young
painters, of the future should read this book, if only
for its frequent and judicious use of "don'ts."



1. Construction of an Eye. 2 and 3. Two Eyes of a Woman. 4 and 5. Two Eyes of a Man.
6. A Child's Eye.

THE "WINDOWS OF THE SOUL" AS AN ARTIST SEES THEM:
MR. SOLOMON'S STUDIES OF THE HUMAN EYE.

"The first in the set [of drawings] is a rough diagram
of the construction of the eye; and I have made it be-
cause the student . . . seems to forget that the lids open
and shut over a globe. Still less does he appear to per-
ceive that the pupil is a superposed swelling on the ball
of the eye, and that therefore the lids are widest apart
at the point where the pupil is seen, except of course
where it is turned to either corner of its setting."

Reproduced from Mr. Solomon J. Solomon's Book, "The
Practice of Oil Painting," by Courtesy of the Publishers,
Messrs. Seeley and Co.

moment to recall the history of the great
revolutionary leader, for the South Ameri-
can Republics are now claiming the serious
attention of Europe, and it would seem
that a better day is in store for these
States, which have not unjustly been re-
garded as mere material for comic opera.
Bolivar was born in 1783, at Caracas, of a
distinguished Spanish family. The boy
lost his father early, and his education
was neglected more or less by a tutor,
Simon Rodriguez, a dreamer and revolu-
tionary, from whom the future Liberator
got many of the ideas that shaped his
after-career. In effect, Bolivar was in-
spired by the French Revolution, but he
forgot the radical differences between the
peoples of France and of South America.
Although he freed his country, he lived
to see the practical hopelessness of im-
mediate political stability, and he died in
1830 a broken and disillusioned man. In
"Simon Bolivar" (the Bodley Head) Mr.
Petre handles the incidents of the Libera-
tor's career with a fine historical sense
and critical insight. His estimate is based
on exhaustive researches. Bolivar was at
one time extravagantly praised, and was
compared to Washington and Napoleon.
He had nothing even approaching either
the genius or the character of these; he
was a haphazard soldier, and at times
wantonly cruel. But he was faithful to his
ideal, and he certainly cannot be charged

The London Hospital.

(See Illustrations
on "At the Sign of
St. Paul's" Page.)

People who frequent public estab-
lishments in London, varying from
restaurants to railway-stations, are
familiar with the ingenious device
which, consisting of a dial and
hands, "keeps the London Hospital for one second"
when a penny is placed in the slot. This device has
brought much money to the great institution whose
story Mr. E. W. Morris has ably recorded in his
"History of the London Hospital" (Edward Arnold).
None of the great infirmaries of the Metropolis is to-
day better known than the "London," thanks to the
energy of its secretary and other officials. Situated
in the midst of a seething population, its doors are
open day and night to the sick and injured, and it is
precisely one of those typically British institutions
which the foreigner gazes at in admiration, because
all its power of help is founded on the purely volun-
tary charity of the people. Elsewhere such noble
institutions receive State aid. Mr. Morris's book is
interesting, and is very far from being a mere com-
pilation of statistics and dry details. A description
of the hospital is given at the outset, and the com-
pleteness of the installation of modern medical ap-
pliances and aids to cure is duly detailed. Very in-
teresting are the chapters which deal with the rise
and progress of the institution from its foundation by
John Harrison, surgeon, onwards to the present time.
The view of the old hospital of 1759 stands out in
contrast to the building of to-day, and another in-
teresting relic is Hogarth's original design for the
back of the admission ticket (1747). People who
may wish to know all that the administration of a
modern hospital involves should read Mr. Morris's
fourteenth chapter: their sympathies with the cause
of the sick poor may be enlarged by its perusal.



From an Engraving by M. N. Rite.

ONCE CALLED "THE WASHINGTON OF SOUTH AMERICA",
SIMON BOLIVAR—"EL LIBERTADOR" (1783-1830).

"Less than a century ago he . . . enjoyed a reputation above his merits, being
described as the Washington or the Napoleon of South America. Since then, in
Europe, he has fallen into a still more undeserved oblivion. . . . He succeeded in
throwing off for ever the yoke of Spain, which had pressed for three centuries
on the shoulders of South America. . . . Bolivar's success marks him out as
the greatest man South America has produced."

Reproduced from "Simon Bolivar," by F. Lorraine Petre, by Courtesy of the Publisher,
Messrs. Seeley and Co.



1. The Outline Brushed in. 2. The Middle Tones. 3. Higher Lights and Shadows Added while Wet.
4. The Whole Brushed together, Broadened, and Completed with a Full Brush.

A METHOD OF PAINTING FOR GRISAILLE PREPARATION OR FOR DIRECT COLOUR.

"There are two methods," writes Mr. Solomon, "I wish you to learn. The one is
painting in 'grisaille,' or monochrome, and subsequent glazing and scumbling with
colour; the other is direct colour reproduction . . . the 'grisaille' method has
endured throughout the ages . . . painting a prima is comparatively modern."
Reproduced from Mr. Solomon J. Solomon's Book, "The Practice of Oil Painting,"
by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Seeley and Co.

Illustrated London News Supplement.

FROM THE GREAT BRITISH GALLERIES: THE WALKER ART GALLERY,
LIVERPOOL.



A PARTING.

From the Painting by Marianne Stokes.

THE DEMONS' VIEW: GARGOYLES AND GAIETY IN PARIS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY G. GIMPEL.



HONOURING THE QUEEN OF QUEENS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC: THE MI-CARÊME PROCESSION PASSING NOTRE DAME.

Paris, the floods forgotten for the moment, gave herself up to the customary gaieties on the occasion of the Mi-Carême Festival. The procession of the Queen of Queens was, indeed, if anything, more elaborate than usual: in it figured six-and-thirty cars, three hundred cavaliers, fifteen hundred or so auxiliaries, and a thousand musicians. Her Most Smiling Majesty's progress was a triumph: revellers gave her hilarious greeting on every hand, and at the Elysée a secretary, representing the President, presented her with the gold bracelet that is always forthcoming when the Festival is held.

THE GREATEST FANCY-DRESS BALL EVER HELD IN LONDON:

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



AT THE SIGN OF "THE MAD HATTER" AND "THE SPOTTOG":

The Chelsea Arts Club Costume Ball, held at the Albert Hall last week, was a great success, and was attended by no fewer than four thousand people in fancy dress. That it might be easy to figure conspicuously in our drawing may be seen (from left to right) a Black Cat, Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson as a Cowboy, a White-Eyed Kafir, Sir Herbert Tree

FOUR THOUSAND DANCERS ON THE FLOOR OF THE ALBERT HALL.

CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



THE CHELSEA ARTS CLUB FANCY-DRESS DANCE.

and partners, various signs were set up to serve as meeting-places—amongst them, "The Mad Hatter," "The Spottog," and "The Irish Pig." The dancing-floor was 10,000 square feet in extent. In "O'Flynn" costume, Miss Viola Tree as a Ballad in E flat, and Mr. Arthur Applin, the novelist, as Chantecler. In the background are the Elephant and the Giraffe.



MRS. BAILLIE REYNOLDS,
Whose Story, "Beware of the Dog," is
appearing through Messrs. Mills & Boon.
Photograph by Russell.



At the Sign of St. Paul



MR. ALFRED NOYES,
Whose "Collected Poems" are
appearing this Month.
Photograph by Russell.

ANDREW LANG ON MAETERLINCK'S STORY OF PELLEAS AND MÉLISANDE.

WE discover Mélisande by a fountain in a forest. To her enter Golaud: both he and Pelléas are grand-children of Arkel, King of Allemonde. Mélisande gives her name, not her address; she desires Golaud not to pick her crown out of the fountain. Neither of them knows the way out of the wood.

From a letter of Golaud to Pelléas, we learn that Golaud has wedded Mélisande; old King Arkel reserves his opinion of the matter. Pelléas meets Mélisande near the palace; he is about to make a voyage; she cries, "Why do you go away?" He does not go away, he sits with her by another fountain, into which falls her wedding-ring. Golaud, who is ill, notices the absence of the ring; she says that it fell into the sea in a cave; she and Pelléas go there, and see three aged men sound asleep.

Presently Pelléas sees Mélisande letting down her hair from a window, like Rapünzel in the fairy tale. "Oh, tu es belle!" he cries. He ties her long locks to a bough. Enter Golaud—"What children you are!" (Laughs nervously.)

We now enter the dungeons under the castle—*les souterrains*, at least—where we meet Pelléas and Golaud. Golaud sniffs about—there is something insanitary; it is poisoning the castle. There is a death-gulf. It smells of death. We

very much afraid. Golaud lifts him down to earth. Mélisande, King Arkel, in a chamber. Enter Golaud. "Pelléas goes this evening," says he. (Pelléas is always going, but never sets out.) "Why have

you blood on your brow?" asks Arkel. Golaud says that he scratched himself in a hedge. Mélisande offers to wipe his brow. "Don't touch me; go away. I am not speaking to you. Where is my sword? I came for my sword." "Here it is on the *prie-dieu*," says Mélisande. Golaud seizes her by the hair, bids her fall on her knees, says that he will wait his chance, and goes out, while Mélisande utters her little refrain, "I am not happy! I am not happy!"

The Fountain in the Park again. Pelléas and Mélisande meet; he says that he is going away for ever, that she does not know why he goes—"it is because I love you." He kisses her. "I love you too," says Mélisande. "ever since I saw you first." Affectionate scenes follow; Mélisande hears footsteps; sees Golaud, sees that he has his sword; Pelléas has none. They kiss: "All the stars are falling," says Pelléas. "On me too! On me too!" says Mélisande. Golaud cuts down Pelléas. Mélisande runs away.

An old servant finds Golaud and Mélisande dead or dying in the cave: they are carried into the castle. Neither is dead; Mélisande babbles in her old style: Golaud asks her if her love of Pelléas was culpable. "No, no; we were not culpable! Why do you ask?" All the servants



THE FOUNDER OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL:
JOHN HARRISON, SURGEON.

"Everything which the visitor has seen . . . is the result of a little meeting of seven men which took place in the bar-parlour of the Feathers Tavern, Cheapside, in the evening of September 23, 1740. . . . They left it to Mr. John Harrison [the first surgeon] to consider what should be done. . . . Hopeless times . . . have always been turned into hopeful by the strong action and bright, unquenchable cheeriness of one man; and the 'London' is what it is to-day because of the lives of these men, apostolic successors to 'John Harrison, Surgeon.'"

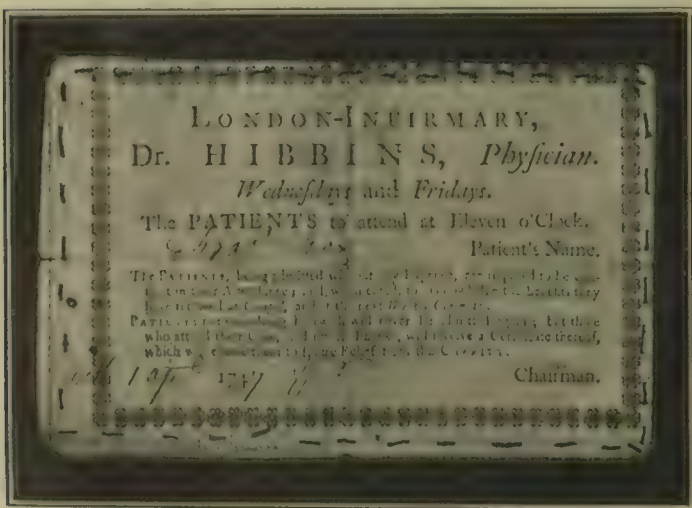
THE EAST END'S GREAT TEMPLE OF HEALING: THE STORY OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

The Four Lower Illustrations on this Page are Reproduced from "A History of the London Hospital," by E. W. Morris, by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. Edward Arnold. (SEE REVIEW ON OUR "LITERATURE" PAGE.)



"UNTO THE LEAST OF THESE": HOGARTH'S ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR THE ADMISSION-TICKET TO THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

This example of Hogarth's work is particularly interesting, from the fact that the Biblical subject is so different from the satirical pictures, such as "The Rake's Progress," and "Marriage à la Mode," by which he made his fame. The inscription reads: "'In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my Brethren, ye have done it unto me,' Mat. 25, v. 41. W. Hogarth, Inv. et Delin." (Invenit et delineavit.)



ADVERTISEMENT BY THANKSGIVING: A PATIENT'S ADMISSION-TICKET TO THE LONDON HOSPITAL IN 1747.

"The hospital authorities soon learned the value of advertisement. . . . When a patient had returned thanks in the chapel and before the committee . . . a card was given him to give to the clergyman of his own parish church to read out in the 'Thanksgiving'. . . . This custom made the hospital well known, and the idea, not having been patented, is offered without fee or reward to all whom it may concern."

leave this unpleasant place and walk with the brothers on the terraces. Golaud says that he does not like the infantile games of the previous evening, and adds "Dinner-time." They dined at noon in the period of Pelléas and Mélisande.

Golaud has, by a previous marriage, a little boy, Yniol, who is very fond of his new stepmother. Golaud asks the child what Pelléas and Mélisande talk about when he is with them. "About me." "Never about me?" "Always about you." "What do they say about me?" "They say that I will be as tall as you." "Do they ever tell you to run away and play somewhere else?" "No; they are afraid when I am not with them."

The sportive and innocent child is unconsciously playing Gooseberry, "by desire." He says that the pair are unhappy, but they laugh. That they always cry in the dusk. "Ever kiss each other?" asks Golaud. "No, no! Yes, yes! Once, when it rained." Not satisfactory!

The happy thought occurs to Golaud of lifting his child to a level with the window of Mélisande. "Is she alone?" "Yes. No, no; Uncle Pelléas is there too." They are doing nothing, saying nothing, they are standing erect, with their backs to the wall. Yniol is afraid,



WHEN WHITECHAPEL ROAD RAN THROUGH OPEN FIELDS AND WAS INFESTED BY HIGHWAYMEN: THE LONDON HOSPITAL IN 1759.

"There were strong objections to the site. What was the good of a hospital standing out in the fields all by itself? How could patients be expected to come to so lonely a spot? Was it fair to ask the physicians and surgeons to come, especially at night, for Whitechapel Road was . . . infested by highwaymen, footpads, and riff-raff of all kinds."

enter. Suddenly they all kneel. Mélisande is dead. Golaud sobs. "Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!" cries King Arkel. "Never shall I understand anything about it all."

Nor shall I. Never have I read any thing like it. I have read "Pelléas and Mélisande" simply and solely that I might give an account of their adventures to readers, if readers there be, who are as entirely ignorant of the works of Monsieur Maeterlinck as myself. This author was born in 1862, at Ghent. He is "profoundly conscious of life's mystery": and I do not understand why he should make it so much more mysterious. He "seeks to express the inexpressible," a task manifestly futile.

Is Mélisande herself an allegory of something or other? In fairyland, as far as I have roamed its charming woods, there are no girls like Mélisande.

Fairy princesses know their way about in the world: know what is right from what is wrong, and their stories always end happily. Mélisande seems a Francesca da Rimini without a conscience or an aim. She is "not convincing," though no doubt a pretty actress, well dressed, with good scenery and stage-management, can make the play a success and "melt the waxen hearts of men."

GREAT LOVE-STORIES: No. IX.—PELLÉAS AND MÉLISANDE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



"IT IS THE LAST EVENING . . . THE LAST EVENING": THE CLOSING OF THE DOORS.

PELLÉAS: We shall not be able to go back! Do you hear the bolts? Listen! Listen! . . .
the big chains! . . . the big chains! It is too late; it is too late!

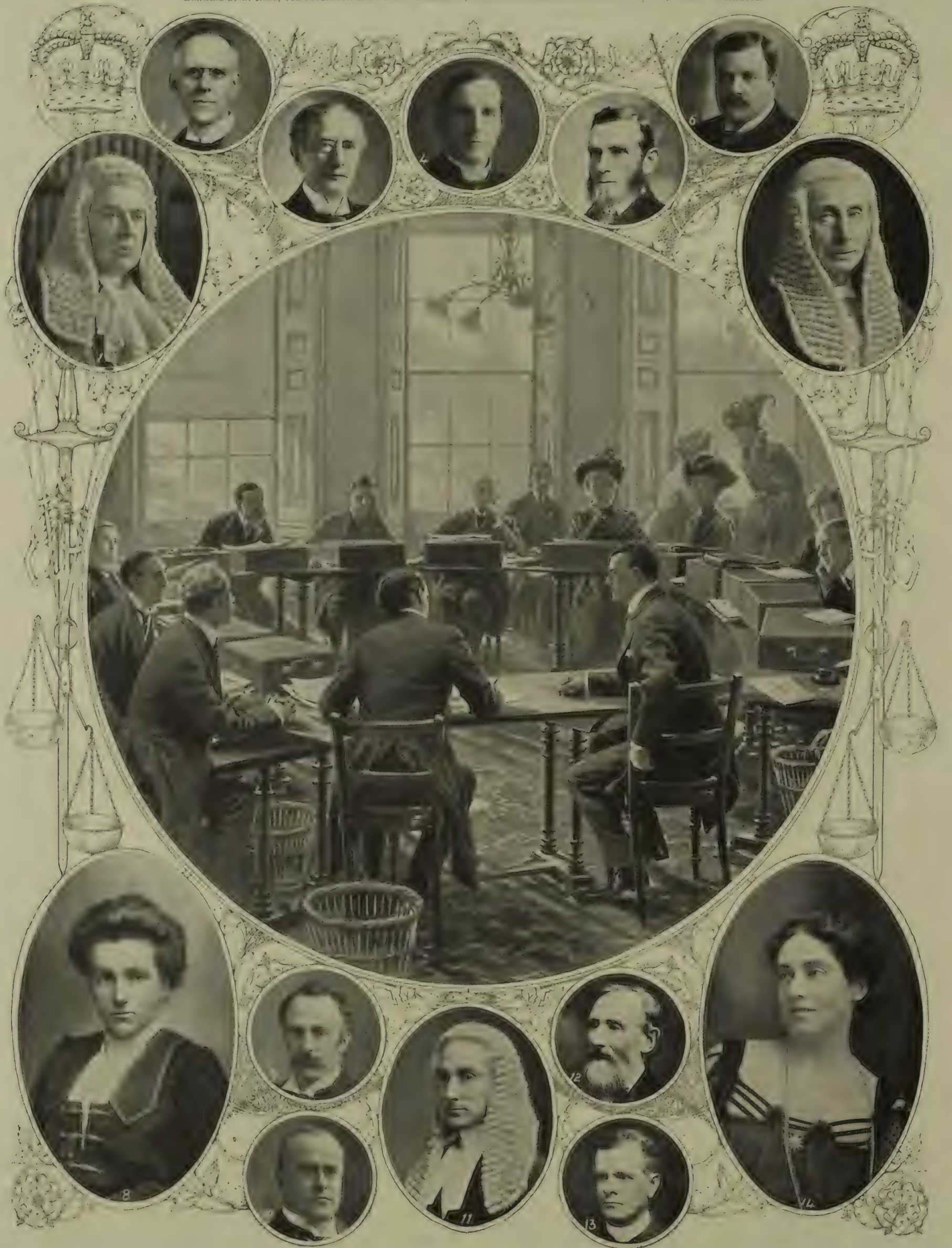
MÉLISANDE: All the better! All the better! All the better!

PELLÉAS: You? . . . See, see. . . It is no longer we who wish it! . . . All's lost,
all's saved! all's saved this evening! Come! come . . . My heart beats like a
madman, right up at my throat . . .

(SEE "AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.")

WOMEN AS JUDGES OF THE LAWS: THE COMMISSION ON DIVORCE.

DRAWING BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE COMMISSION; ELEVEN PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELLIOTT AND FRY; TWO BY LAFAYETTE.



CONSIDERING THE DIVORCES OF THE RICH AND OF THE POOR: THE ROYAL COMMISSION SITTING AT WINCHESTER HOUSE;
AND PORTRAITS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. LORD GORELL (CHAIRMAN), EX-PRESIDENT OF THE PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION. | 5. SIR GEORGE WHITE, M.P., INTERESTED IN RAILWAY AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS IN BRISTOL AND SOUTH WALES. | 10. MR. EDGAR BRIERLEY, STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE OF MANCHESTER. |
| 2. LORD GUTHRIE, SENATOR OF THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE IN SCOTLAND. | 6. LORD DERBY, EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL, ETC. | 11. MR. RUFUS ISAACS, THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL. |
| 3. SIR WILLIAM R. ANSON, M.P., EX-PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. | 7. LORD ATKINSON, A LORD OF APPEAL IN ORDINARY. | 12. MR. THOMAS BURT, M.P. FOR MORPETH SINCE 1874. |
| 4. THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. | 8. LADY FRANCES BALFOUR, MUCH INTERESTED IN SOCIAL WORK. | 13. SIR LEWIS T. DIBDIN, DEAN OF THE ARCHES, ETC. |
| | 9. MR. J. A. SPENDER, EDITOR OF THE "WESTMINSTER GAZETTE." | 14. MRS. H. J. TENNANT, FORMERLY SUPERINTENDING INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES. |

The sittings of the Royal Commission on the Divorce Laws and Matrimonial Causes at Winchester House, St. James's Square, have aroused a great deal of interest. Many points of vital importance have been raised, and it is evident that many more remain to be discussed. Especially important is the question of divorce for the poor, and to this much attention is being paid. The fact that two ladies are among the Commissioners has given rise to much comment. All agree, however, that it is right that woman should be represented by members of her own sex. With regard to Mr. Begg's drawing, it may be stated that Lord Gorell sits in the centre of the horse-shoe table. On his left are Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. H. J. Tennant, Sir Lewis Dibdin, Mr. Edgar Brierley and (at the foot of the table) Mr. Heron Allen; on his right are the Archbishop of York, Lord Derby, Sir George White, Mr. Rufus Isaacs, and Mr. J. A. Spender.

RUINED OR IMPROVED?—OLD MASTERS THAT HAVE BEEN “WASHED.”

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ALINARI.



1. BEFORE “WASHING”: TITIAN'S PORTRAIT OF TOMMASO MOSTI.

2. AFTER “WASHING”: TITIAN'S PORTRAIT OF TOMMASO MOSTI.

3. BEFORE WASHING”: REMBRANDT'S PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF, IN THE UFFIZI GALLERY.

4. AFTER “WASHING”: REMBRANDT'S PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF, IN THE UFFIZI GALLERY.

Four of the Old Masters in the Uffizi Gallery and two of those in the Gallery of the Palazzo Pitti were restored recently. It is now being asked whether the canvases were improved by this process, or, as some say, ruined. So much interest is being taken in the matter that a commission of inquiry is being held as to the results of the restorations, which have been described as “washing for the purpose of removing the many old varnishes, which, swelling, crack and tear off the colour.” We publish illustrations of two of the Old Masters concerned, as they appeared before the “washing,” and as they are now, that our readers may be able to gain some knowledge of the transformation wrought. In each case, a greenish incrustation obscured the artist's work.

HUNTING THE MOST CUNNING OF BEASTS WITH THE KING OF BIRDS: FOX-HAWKING WITH EAGLES.

SPORT AMONG THE KIRGHIZ.



FOLLOWING THE EAGLES: A BIRD TURNING THE FOX.

Describing this sport, Mr. Carruthers says: "Central Asia is the home of 'falconry.' But the natives of those regions not only use hawks and falcons, but even train the eagles shown above for the purpose of pursuing such large game as gazelle, foxes, and even wolves. The Kirghiz nomads are the keen sportsmen who so highly prize these magnificent birds, and the sport they give. In summer the birds are not used, but in winter this sport forms their chief amusement. The men ride out in company and beat the country for a fox, their favourite quarry. The hunt is short but exciting. As soon as the quarry is viewed, the eagle is unhooded and thrown

A mad rush follows, eagle in front, followed by hunting-dogs, whilst the horsemen bring up the rear. The eagle 'stoops' at the fox, and tries to turn it, then the dogs run in and pull the quarry down. The weight of these birds is very great, and on the saddle can be seen the wooden support which the falconer uses to support his arm when carrying an eagle on his fist." Mr. Carruthers, who supplied our Artist with the material from which this drawing was made, spent a long time with these nomad races in their encampments on the steppes and plateaux of Central Asia.—[DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY DOUGLAS CARRUTHERS.]



Photo. Ellis and Walery.
SINGING AT THE LONDON COLISEUM:
MME. ELLA RUSSELL, THE WELL-
KNOWN PRIMA DONNA.

To the numerous interesting engagements that have come to fruition at the Coliseum must be added that of Mme. Ella Russell, who made her variety début at that house on Monday of this week.

ART NOTES

THE annual exhibition of water-colour drawings at Messrs. Agnew's is still, for many people, the exhibition of the

Very charmingly painted is the "Court-yard of S. Gregorio—Venice."

In an interesting letter, sold last week at Sotheby's for a moderate

you will find Ruskin would be at one with me," he writes, "in asserting that it is the degrading and degraded life of all classes that gives birth to it, and no surface palliation could cure it." Pointing to the rows of little houses in a certain suburb, he pictures the mountain of trash they contain, and stands hopeless of reforming them without while they remain corrupt within.

Photo. Schmidt.
FOUNDER OF THE ALDBOURNE VILLAGE PLAYERS' THEATRE: MR. CHARLES McEVVOY, THE DRAMATIST. Mr. McEvoy is responsible for the Aldbourne (Wilts) Village Players' Theatre, which was opened the other day by Mr. Granville Barker. Mr. McEvoy's "The Village Wedding" was produced.

year. Where else may the taste for Turner be assuaged with the less exacting liking for the antique finish of William Hunt, or the aloof conventions of Cozens be interchanged with the familiar smiles of Mrs. Allingham's cottage gardens? In the present exhibition Hunt's bird's-nest, it is true, seems more than usually tidy and detailed, and would put the average jerry-builder with wings—it was Ruskin, we believe, who suspected the nineteenth-century bird of careless architecture—to shame.

But it does not put the modern painter to shame; Hunt's drawings are good to see once a year at Agnew's; otherwise they play no part in the current affairs of water-colour.

For Mr. MacColl and M. Harpignies, who represent two contemporary phases of the art at its headquarters in Bond St., Hunt, and his dull industry, might never have existed. The mastery that these later workers possess was not built upon such foundations. Had it been they would, like Hunt—who spent all his time in preparing the way



Photo. Felix.

APPEARING IN THE SKETCH, "LE VISITEUR," AT THE PALACE: MME. POLAIRE.

Mlle. Polaire is well known in Paris as actress, singer, and dancer. Her "Danse des Faubourgs" seems likely to arouse an interest equal to that caused by the famous "Danse des Apaches."

£2 18s., William Morris takes a very depressing view of a correspondent's plan to remove the load of ugliness from modern architecture. "I am sure

The sordidness of modern conditions is not, for instance, responsible for the trash that fills the country cottage. The taste of the nation, apart from the life it leads, is at fault. It is a nice question whether the arm-chairs and mantelpieces of Socialism, without the fortunate accident of a William Morris, would offer much more



Photo. Amy Cassels.

LEADING LADY, WITH HER FATHER, IN "THE TOY-MAKER OF NUREMBERG": MISS MARGERY MAUDE. Miss Maude, daughter of Mr. Cyril Maude and Miss Winifred Emery, is to appear at the Playhouse next week, when a series of matinées of Mr. Austin Strong's three-act comedy, "The Toymaker of Nuremberg," will begin. Mr. Maude will play the Toymaker; his daughter, The Girl.

for a freedom and breadth of technique which he ultimately forgot to put into practice—have had no leisure for work in the upper air.

The fallen bird's-nest is an appropriate type of the exact and small outlook of a Hunt. The man who stops to count the fragments among the pebbles and moss serves his turn only if he is the better able, when he straightens his back, to follow the bird on the wing. The "Turners" in the exhibition are many and various, the drawings by Cozens particularly fine, and both Cotman and De Wint are adequately represented.

At the Ryder Gallery in Albemarle Street, Mr. Wilfrid Thompson, "of Rome," makes the most, within the rather narrow ranges of the style he adopts, of certain well-worn themes. The Venetian lagoon is refreshingly like the waters of the Thames in one or two of his drawings, but for the most part he avails himself of the stock-in-trade of the sketcher in Italy.



Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.

DEFEATED BY THE TENTH MAN: MR. ARTHUR BOURCHIER AS GEORGE WINTER, AND MISS FRANCES DILLON AS CATHERINE WINTER, IN "THE TENTH MAN," AT THE GLOBE.

George Winter, M.P., a swindling financier, holds that nine men out of every ten are either rogues or fools. He meets the tenth, who is neither, and is beaten.

to the eye than the arm-chairs and mantelpieces of Mr. Asquith's Government, although we admit they could hardly offer less.

In another mood, Morris was, of course, the most valiant of campaigners against the surface ugliness of the modern dwelling. His wall-papers betokened a reform hardly more than skin-deep, and yet it has proved of permanent significance. He did not dawdle in his attack upon Early-Victorian furniture because the Electorate dawdles in grappling with the Capitalist. He went straight ahead, and we are reminded at every turn and on every page of Mr. Shaw Sparrow's new book on the Ideal Home, of his influence. In our hearts we may agree with Morris the letter-writer that our architecture must be tawdry and ugly while our professions and personal ambitions are also tawdry and ugly; but we are not, therefore, absolved from the debt we owe to the courage of Morris the worker and of all his company of workers.—E. M.

A FRAGMENT OF MEREDITH ON THE STAGE: "THE SENTIMENTALISTS."

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SCENE BY ALVIN LANGDON COBURN; PORTRAIT OF GEORGE MEREDITH BY THOMSON.



THE UNFINISHED COMEDY OF A MASTER: A SCENE FROM GEORGE MEREDITH'S "THE SENTIMENTALISTS."

The triple bill produced at the Duke of York's Theatre last week as part of the Repertory scheme included two plays by that most popular of dramatists, Mr. J. M. Barrie; but it is not in the least to discredit Mr. Barrie to say that the chief feature of the programme was "The Sentimentalists," an unfinished comedy by George Meredith. Whether the master himself would have cared to see this fragment of his work presented on the stage is an open question. Mr. Walkley voiced the opinion of many when he described it as a curio rather than a substantial entertainment. The facts remain that it was produced, and that, as we have noted, the interest taken in it was very great. In the cast were Miss Fay Davis, as Astraea; Miss Mary Jerrold, as Lyra; Miss May Whitty, as Dame Dresden; Miss Penelope Wheeler, as Virginia; Miss Sybil Thorndike, as Winifred; Miss Eva Killick, as Lady Oldlace; Mr. Dennis Eadie, as Homeware; Mr. Charles Maude, as Arden; Mr. Hubert Harben, as Swythin; Mr. Lewis Casson, as Osier; and Mr. C. E. Vernon, as Professor Spiral. The action of the play is placed in the year 1840.

THE FUTURE WILLIAM III. AND WILLIAM IV.: THE KAISER'S HEIRS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY NIEDERASTROTH.



*German Emperors to be: The German Crown Prince,
and his Eldest Son, Prince William.*

In the natural course of events, William II., German Emperor, will be succeeded by his eldest son, Prince William, and the Crown Prince by his eldest son, also Prince William. The Crown Prince was born in 1882, and was married, in Berlin in 1905, to Cecilv. Duchess of Mecklenburg. His eldest son, Prince William, was born at Potsdam in July of 1906.

TREASURES OF THE CINDERELLA OF MODERN ITALY: UNEARTHING PREHISTORIC SARDINIA.



1. A VOTIVE STATUETTE, THE SUBJECT OF WHICH IS A MATTER OF DISPUTE: THE MAGNA SARDORUM MATER (?), DISCOVERED NEAR THE PREHISTORIC TEMPLE EXCAVATED AT S. VITTORIA, NEAR SERRI.
2. A DIVINITY, OR THE HEAD OF A TRIBE, WITH COMMANDER'S STAFF AND CLOAK: A BRONZE VOTIVE STATUETTE, DISCOVERED NEAR THE TEMPLE EXCAVATED AT S. VITTORIA, NEAR SERRI.

3. A PLACE OF WORSHIP FOR THE PREHISTORIC PEOPLE OF SARDINIA: AN ALTAR OF THE BRONZE-AGE TEMPLE AT S. VITTORIA, RECENTLY UNEARTHED.
4. THE NURAGHE (A PLACE OF REFUGE) OF S. VITTORIA, SHOWING THE TOWER WITH LOOPHOLES FOR ARCHERS.
5. A PLACE OF WORSHIP FOR THE PREHISTORIC PEOPLE OF SARDINIA: AN ALTAR, SHOWING THE HOLE FOR CONTAINING LIBATIONS—AND THE ENTRANCE TO THE TEMPLE'S SACRED WELL.

6. THE WORK OF PREHISTORIC BUILDERS: THE FORECOURT OF THE TEMPLE OF S. VITTORIA, SHOWING THE TOP OF THE STAIRCASE LEADING TO THE BOTTOM OF THE WELL AND THE TOP OF THE WELL.
7. UNEARTHED A FEW PAGES FROM THE CHURCH OF S. VITTORIA: THE SACRED WELL OF THE TEMPLE, TO THE BOTTOM OF WHICH A STAIRCASE OF LAVA SLABS LEADS.

Sardinia has long been famous for its Nuraghes, but until quite recently no one knew the object the prehistoric people of the island had in building them. Now, the scientists engaged in examining the Nuraghe district have come to the conclusion that they were used as refuges in time of war. This is by no means the only result of the work undertaken by those seeking to wrest from the ruins of an ancient civilisation at least some of its secrets. At S. Vittoria, near Serri, have been unearthed the ruins of a prehistoric temple. The remains were excavated near the church of S. Vittoria, the first sign of the find being the discovery of a circular well, the bottom of which was reached by means of a staircase. Both well and staircase are of worked lava slabs. In front of the well is a forecourt, paved with white limestone and containing, at the head of the stairway, an altar. Beside the Nuraghe, in the midst of a mass of refuse and ashes, numerous bronze votive statuettes were found. It may be well to add that Nuraghes rise thirty or forty feet above ground, and "have sometimes two or three stories, each with a domed chamber, connected by special passages left in the masonry. Sometimes several chambers are on the same floor, communicating by corridors."

SCIENCE &

NATURAL HISTORY



A DOCTOR'S VISIT



Photo, Giles.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE CURE OF DISEASE.

AMONG all the topics which

engage the attention of the scientist—for the typical doctor must be a scientist above all things else—there are few which excel in respect of their practical interest that dealing with the cure of disease. Not that this subject concerns modes of cure or medical details, so much as its philosophic phases centre around the popular notions regarding the ailments that affect humanity and the means to be adopted for their relief. The modern trend of medicine, viewed as a science, has all been directed towards the mitigation of the causes of disease. It was high time that the idea of causation as the only true guide to a knowledge of cure, should have possessed the disciples of the healing art. In the old days, with little knowledge regarding the causes of ailments, the physician was limited in his powers and compelled to make what the schoolboy would call "shots" at the ailment. Many of these "shots" took the form of complex, many-barrelled prescriptions, which contained almost as many ingredients as a machine-gun contains

cartridges. It was hoped that some or other of the ingredients would affect the disease favourably, although as often as not that hope was left unrealised. The complex prescription is a thing of the past, and if drugs are prescribed nowadays, they are administered in such a fashion that their action, determined by experiment, can be duly noted, and their effects on the diseased state adequately appreciated.

In the cult of modern medicine, the treatment of disease has largely shifted from drugs to

MR. HARRY W. COX, THE X-RAY VICTIM.

Mr. H. W. Cox, one of our modern martyrs of science, has suffered terribly through his devotion to the cause of research. He holds nearly eighty patents, including a valuable invention for the location of bullets in wounds. Mr. Cox has received a personal letter of sympathy from his Majesty the King, and recently Sir William Treloar has raised a subscription of £2500 on his behalf.

the amount of blood in the body, the fever could be dispersed. It never occurred to the older disciples of Æsculapius, because they had no accurate knowledge of fever-causation, that the quality, and not the quantity, of the blood was deserving of attention. To-day, a fever represents the successful invasion by germs of a body whose disease-resisting powers have failed. In the frame, the microbes breed and multiply, and there is practically no more hope of cutting short the course of the ailment than of magically and instantly uniting the broken ends of a bone. The fever runs its course according to the laws of germ-development. When the microbes have exhausted their force, and have begun to poison themselves with their own products, developing an antitoxin that routs them and kills them off, then the patient begins to recover. All the doctor can do is to watch the progress of events and to assist Nature, where she needs help, as best he can by careful feeding and by the use of such drugs as he knows to be capable of aiding the healing process.

What the old doctors called the *vis medicatrix Naturæ*, was simply a term indicating the results of all their experience—namely, the body possessed and exhibited healing power. What they did not perceive was that it is this power which lies at the real

root of our recovery from any disease. As well attempt to prolong life and create rejuvenescence by an elixir of life, as to expect a diseased state to be cured if Nature is unable or unwilling. All the doctor can really do is to help Nature to resist disease attack and invasion, but it requires the teachings of



Photo, Park.

SAFETY FOR DOCTOR AND PATIENT DURING TREATMENT BY X-RAYS: THE SPECIAL ROOM AT THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

As most people are aware, the X-rays, although they have great curative value, may be of grave danger to life. At the London Hospital an X-ray safety-room has been installed. The patient is so placed that the rays can only reach the desired point, the tube being almost surrounded by a shield of Bohemian lead glass, which is impenetrable by the rays. So soon as the patient is in position the doctor leaves the room. Then only can the current be turned on. The patient is observed through windows of Bohemian lead glass. The room itself is built of two layers of half-inch boards, having between them two sheets of lead and iron. That there may be no possible risk for the doctor, it is so arranged that the mere opening of the door of the safety-room cuts off the electric current.

GUARDING AGAINST THE GRAVE DANGERS OF A CURE: PROTECTING THE DOCTOR AND THE PATIENT FROM THE EVIL EFFECTS OF THE X-RAYS.



Photo, Underwood and Underwood.

MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE DOCTOR TO COME UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE X-RAYS: THE INTERIOR OF THE SAFETY CABINET INVENTED BY MM. RADIGUET AND MASSIOT.



Photo, Underwood and Underwood.

MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE DOCTOR TO COME UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE X-RAYS: THE EXTERIOR OF THE SAFETY CABINET INVENTED BY MM. RADIGUET AND MASSIOT.

diet. This, as a matter of practice or art, has been founded on the precepts of science. For with new conceptions of the nature of disease, there inevitably came new ideas concerning the means to be adopted for its cure. The ancient idea was that disease represented some principle or entity which, having invaded the body, had to be expelled. Hence purging and bleeding represented the practical outcome of such views of illness entertained less than a century ago. We are wiser to-day. We know that rheumatism and gout arise from disordered blood-states, which are to be referred to erroneous feeding for the most part, or at least to conditions which are to be alone corrected by a return to a suitable dietary. We have given up the idea that such troubles are to be expelled like an evil spirit, and, knowing the cause of the ailment—lactic acid and uric acid allowed to run wild in the system—we prevent the formation of acid excess by appropriate diet, and so arrive at the desired result. Drugs are useful, but only as aids to cure, not as cures themselves.

Take the case of a fever as an apt illustration of the similar wide revolution which medicine as a science has undergone. The fever in olden days was treated mostly by blood-letting. The idea here was that, by lessening



Photo, Underwood and Underwood.

THE DOCTOR PROTECTED FROM THE EVIL RESULTS THAT MIGHT FOLLOW FREQUENT EXPOSURE TO THE X-RAYS: THE OPERATOR CONTROLLING THE RAYS FROM A SAFETY CABINET.

This apparatus, the invention of MM. Radiguet and Massiot, follows in general principle that in use at the London Hospital. That is to say, during the operation the doctor is protected from the effects of the X-rays by a shield, in this instance in the form of a special cabinet of Bohemian lead glass and wood, covering lead and iron. As with the apparatus in vogue here, the doctor controls the rays from his place of safety.

science and experience to enable him to know how to effect this desirable end. We are not to underrate the doctor's work simply because it takes another form than that of writing many-barrelled prescriptions.

But the scientific study of disease-causation has led towards other developments in the way of cure. We have obtained the knowledge that germs may be made to fight and conquer themselves. The fever is killed by its microbes developing an antitoxin which ends germ-multiplication. Man has imitated nature in his laboratory, and can to-day prepare antitoxins such as are daily used by physicians to assist Nature in the exercise of her curative efforts. Also, external things and conditions are being brought into the field of curative measures. There will be opened in London in a few months' time a Radium Institute, at which the influence of radium-rays will be used for the cure of such troubles as lupus, birth-marks, and cancerous and other tumours. Sir Frederick Treves hopes much from the use of radium. Careful minds are apt to discount even professional enthusiasm where the evidence of success is not extensive enough. For the sake of suffering humanity, it is to be hoped the radium-cure will effect all the good its advocates claim for it.—ANDREW WILSON.

THE NEW EUROPEAN ENTENTE

Remarkable Agreement Among Royal Physicians

The Private Physician to the Emperor of Austria

—Surgeon-General Dr. Kerzl, of Vienna: "I have been using Sanatogen with splendid results and recommend it continually and everywhere because I am thoroughly convinced that it is an excellent food-tonic."

The Private Physician to the Czar of Russia

—Dr. Ferchmin: "My daughter, who was very nervous and anæmic, has been greatly benefited by the use of Sanatogen. Her appetite improved, her weight increased, and the colour of her skin became healthier."

The Physician Extraordinary to H.M. King Edward VII.

—Dr. Ott: "I have used Sanatogen for years in my practice with excellent results, notably in cases of convalescents when it was desirable to build up the strength, stimulate the bodily functions, and improve the circulation of the blood."

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—Dr. Florschuetz: "I have repeatedly proved Sanatogen's value. Recently, in the case of an anæmic, nervous woman, its effects could be observed after only 14 days, and it entirely cured her within a few weeks."

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—Dr. von Fetzner, writes: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years both in my private practice and in hospital, and have been very satisfied with the results I have obtained from it."

The Private Physician to H.M. the King of Saxony

—Dr. Tillmanns, Surgeon-General to the Royal Saxon Army Corps and Professor of Surgery at the University of Leipzig: "I am, and shall always be, a great admirer of Sanatogen."

The Private Physician to the late Emperor Frederic

—Professor Tobold, M.D.: "My experience shows that patients suffering from nervous exhaustion after influenza, or from Neurasthenia, by using Sanatogen in a comparatively short time regain strength and vitality."

The Physician to H.M. the King of Italy

—Dr. G. Quirico: "I have used Sanatogen with marked benefit in the case of weakly children, and in convalescence after long illnesses. I consider the preparation a most excellent tonic-food."

THE care of the monarch's health is a matter of national importance. For this reason, the physician who is made responsible for it is always a man of the highest knowledge and ability, and his words carry the utmost weight.

It is extremely rare that a royal physician publicly recommends a remedy. Moreover, it is quite unprecedented that no less than nine physicians to Royalty should have done so, as they have in the case of Sanatogen!

These eminent authorities endorse Sanatogen because they know that this scientific compound of organic phosphorus and proteid is the food and tonic for worn-out nerves and debilitated bodies. Their encomiums are endorsed by more than 12,000 physicians. Such evidence must be conclusive that what Sanatogen has done for the patients of these physicians, it will also do for you.

A new lease of health—more strength, more energy, more brain-power and nerve-power—that is what Sanatogen offers, whether the user be a king or the humblest of his subjects.

Try Sanatogen yourself—of all chemists, price 1/9 to 9/6—and send for a free book to the Sanatogen Co., 12 Chenies Street, London, W.C.

SANATOGEN^{THE} ROYAL TONIC

MUSIC.

THE production at Covent Garden of an opera by an English lady is an event of the first importance, and no excuse is needed for a brief examination



A REGULAR ROYAL QUEEN-OF CARNIVAL: LA REINE DES REINES AT THE MI-CARÊME PROCESSION IN PARIS.

The annual Mi-Carême, or Mid-Lent, Carnival was held in Paris last week with all its time-honoured ceremony. The Queen of Queens held her accustomed state, attired in royal robes, and attended by her maids-of-honour. The procession consisted of 36 cars, 1000 musicians, and no fewer than 1500 figures in costume. At the Elysée the Queens paid homage to the President of the Republic.

of Miss Ethel Smyth's much-discussed work "The Wreckers." Miss Smyth's music is not unknown

in our national Opera-House, for her one-act opera "Der Wald" was given at Covent Garden in 1902-3. Since then "The Wreckers" has been performed in Germany and Austria, and was given for a week at His Majesty's Theatre in the summer of last year. It is the composer's "magnum opus," modelled apparently on the lines laid down by Wagner, associated with an extremely dramatic libretto, finely thought out and very effectively treated. At Covent Garden the interpretation was excellent, and the scenic resources of the house brought the drama vividly before the audience. There is much in the music that appeals; the writing is the work of an accomplished musician who is consistently true to her ideals. A high level of inspiration is reached in some of the purely orchestral parts of the score already familiar to concert-goers, the choral writing is distinguished, and the love duet in the second act is full of splendidly expressed emotion. But although there is so much to arrest eye and ear in "The Wreckers," it seems to be full of an ambition that is but seldom completely realised. "The Wreckers" comes near to being a masterpiece, but never attains to the full status of one. Perhaps the mastery that Wagner obtained over his own system is so complete that one feels Miss Smyth's inability to follow him, not that there is any deliberate and intentional imitation of the master, but because the music is cast in the heroic mould of which Wagner alone possesses the secret. In short, "The Wreckers" is so fine that it challenges comparison with nothing less than the Wagner masterpieces, and the challenge is fatal. Had there been no Wagner "The Wreckers" would have been one of the most outstanding operas of our generation. There are some very definite blemishes, too, in the stage treatment of the story, such as the asides sung by some of the characters in fashion that must reach the last rows of the gallery and are yet supposed to be inaudible to others on the stage.

Debussy's one-act opera, "L'Enfant Prodigue," produced for the first time in London, is a trifle that is full of rare charm and beauty. The story is laid in Palestine, by the Sea of Galilee, where Simeon (Mr. A. Kaufmann) and Lia (Miss Perceval Allen) mourn for their prodigal son, Azael (M. D'Oisly). There is a simplicity in the little tale that finds a sympathetic response from the orchestra, and some of the music allotted to Azael yields nothing in point of beauty to any that M. Debussy has given us. Perhaps the secret

of the success of a work that hardly demands more than forty minutes for its presentation lies in the composer's wonderful gift for creating an atmosphere in which his stage figures may live as the librettist created them. But that space forbids, it would be a pleasure to write further of this charming work and of the delightful revival of Humperdinck's "Hänsel and Gretel," with which it is associated. Mr. Percy Pitt conducted both operas with success.



OUR ROYAL COUSIN OF BOHEMIA: THE CARNIVAL QUEEN OF PRAGUE IN THE MI-CARÊME PROCESSION.

One of the most popular features of this year's Mi-Carême procession in Paris was the presence of her Majesty the Carnival Queen of Prague—Miss Ruzena Brazowa—who is here seen sitting behind her attendant maids-of-honour. She drove in state through the boulevards with the Parisian Queen of Queens.

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— $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful of Lemco to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of warm milk—that is what the doctors recommend. Useful in the kitchen, priceless in the sickroom, wonderful for children, and excellent for all.



and—'Quite well, thank you'

Lemco and Milk to get well—and Lemco and Milk to stay well—remember that—every day
LEMCO, 4, LLOYD'S AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

How a Woman Can Be Always at Her Best.

There is no particular AGE at which a woman is "at her best"—She is at the height of her charms just when her hair is in the most beautiful condition.

DO YOU WANT A PERFECT HEAD OF HAIR? IF SO, READ THIS ARTICLE AND SECURE THE THREE VALUABLE TOILET GIFTS HERE OFFERED TO EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN WHO WILL JUST WRITE FOR THEM.

Have you ever discussed the question: "At what age is a woman at her best?"

If so, there is no need to do so any longer. The problem has been solved at last.

"Solved!" you exclaim. "Impossible! There can be no solution. Everyone has different opinions on the subject."

In the past, yes. At the present time, no. That is the answer to your objection, and if you will read this article you will agree that it is so.

"WHEN A WOMAN LOOKS HER BEST."

Now, however, there comes forward a very high authority on feminine beauty and feminine requirements, one whose name is a household word—or, rather, a toilet-table word—all over the world. And his opinion, which every reader will read with interest, is this:—

"There is no particular age," he says, "at which a woman can be said to be at the height of her charms. A woman's appearance depends more than anything else upon the condition of her hair. A woman 'looks her best' when her hair is at its best. Directly a woman has developed the full possibilities of loveliness that lie hidden in her hair she has reached the summit of her beauty. And as long as she keeps her hair in that lovely and luxuriant condition, free from any signs of 'thinning' or 'greying,' she need have no fear of losing her good looks."

How true this statement is! Doesn't it appeal to you?

"A woman looks her best when her hair is at its best."

'Tis a maxim that should be hung over the toilet table of every lady in the land. Think of any lady you know. Is it not true with her?

Is she beautiful?—"Yes." Has she got lovely hair?—"Yes."

Of course she has, the two things go together.

Is she what you might call *passée*?—"Yes." Is her hair rather thin and scanty, and does it show signs of approaching greyness?—"Yes."

There is no doubt about it. A woman is just as old as she looks, and she looks just as old (or as young) as her hair.

GENEROUS OFFER TO YOU FROM FAMOUS COURT HAIR SPECIALIST.

What follows from this? Why, that if a woman can grow and keep a beautiful head of hair she can so heighten and preserve her charms and beauty.

Fortunately, every lady reader of this paper is now in a position to do this.

Yes, and male readers, too, can adopt this same method of cultivating and preserving the health of their hair, and thus "keeping themselves young"—a most desirable thing in this "too-old-at-forty" age.

The gentleman above quoted is not content with simply making a statement. He wishes to prove it—and at his own expense, too. He is willing to present to every lady or gentleman who will just write to him for it everything they require in the way of (1) toilet requirements, (2) special directions for growing beautiful hair and preserving its natural colour and rich luxuriance for years.

When we state that this gentleman is none other than Mr. Edwards, the famous Court Hair Specialist and discoverer of the great toilet preparation, Harlene for the Hair, and the equally great toilet secret, "The Harlene Hair Drill," the full value of this most generous offer will be appreciated.

HOW YOU CAN ALWAYS LOOK AT YOUR BEST.

Mr. Edwards wants to show every woman "How she can always be at her best."

He equally wants to show every man "How he can avoid the appearance of age through the premature 'greying' or 'falling-out' of the hair."

And in order to do this he will send to you, free of charge, on receipt of the coupon given below, everything you require for growing and preserving a perfectly healthy and attractive head of hair. He will send you:

(1) A week's supply of "Harlene for the Hair," that famous Hair Tonic Dressing which is now being used daily by thousands of ladies and gentlemen all over the world.



Why not develop to the utmost the growth natural to your hair?
Why not develop the hidden beauties of your hair?
Why not banish that growing greyness creeping stealthily through your hair?
Why not—when you can have the "Harlene Hair Drill" Outfit for 7 days' trial, free of cost and free of obligation of any kind? The Outfit is sent to you on these terms because the senders know that you will be delighted with what it will do for you even in 7 days.

(2) A Trial Supply of the "Cremex" Shampoo Powder for Home Use, with which the hair and scalp should be shampooed at least once every week if the formation of scurf is to be prevented and the hair is to grow in full luxuriance and colour.

[Note.—The hair of everyone, both of grown-ups and of children, requires this weekly shampoo. Ordinary soap injures the hair: "Cremex" benefits both the hair and the scalp. Moreover, it is quite safe, non-inflammable, and can be used without the slightest fear of any ill-consequence either to the hair or the user.]

(3) A copy of Mr. Edwards' book on "The Hair and Its Care," including full directions for cultivating the hair by means of the two-minutes-daily "Harlene Hair Drill" Method.

WHAT "HARLENE HAIR DRILL" DOES AND WILL DO FOR YOU.

Write for this complete outfit and it will be sent you by return. Follow Mr. Edwards' directions, use the materials he sends you, and your hair will grow in beauty and colour and brilliance and luxuriance for every day you practise "Harlene Hair Drill."

As the result of practising "Harlene Hair Drill"—your hair will stop falling out, scurf and dandruff will disappear, greyness and Discolouration of your hair will be replaced by the hair's former natural colour. Irritation of the scalp will cease, new hair will spring up in bald and thin places, and in every way your hair will improve in colour, gloss, brilliance, beauty, strength, health, and luxuriance.

You will thus "look your best" and keep "looking your best," as long as you practise this wonderful system of "Harlene Hair Drill," by means of which thousands of ladies and gentlemen have already banished baldness, greyness, and other hair trouble, and grown for themselves perfect heads of hair, and the means for which are now offered to you free of charge.

Just fill up the following coupon: Enclose 3d. in stamps to cover postage to you of the "Harlene Hair Drill" Outfit, and send it to the address given.

In return the complete outfit for seven days' Hair-Culture according to the rules of "Harlene Hair Drill" will be sent you free of charge and by return of post.

Further supplies of Harlene for the Hair can be obtained from all leading Chemists and Stores in 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. bottles, or direct, by sending P.O. for the amount, from the Harlene Company, 95-96, High Holborn, London, W.C. The "Cremex" Shampoo Powders (strongly recommended for Home Use by all who have tried them) are supplied in the same way in 1s. boxes, each box containing six shampoo powders.

FREE TRIAL COUPON.

To the EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95-96, High Holborn, London, W.C.
Dear Sirs.—Please send me, as offered in your article in "The Illustrated London News" one toilet outfit for a week's Hair Culture, including—

FREE OF CHARGE. { 1. Supply of "Harlene for the Hair,"
2. Supply of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder.
3. The Rules of "Harlene Hair Drill."

I enclose 3d. in stamps to pay the postage of above to the following address in any part of the world:—

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

"The Illustrated London News," March 12, 1910.

On an ÆOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE you can play with the fullest orchestral effects all the masterpieces of Verdi, Beethoven, Wagner, and other great musicians whenever you feel inclined.



IF you possess an Æolian Orchestrelle, you have in that one single instrument all the instruments of a complete grand Orchestra perfectly combined, so that the whole world of music, orchestral or otherwise, is at your command.

Think what this means. At your own leisure and as often as you like, you can produce and enjoy any music you please. You can arrange wonderful concerts and recitals in your own drawing-room, choosing your own programme from all your favourite pieces and composers. And you play these pieces in your own way; you have absolute control over the music, just as an orchestra is controlled by its musical director and responds to his baton.

- You require no previous knowledge of music to play an Æolian Orchestrelle.
- You play not with your hands but with your brain.
- With the tempo bar and stops you control the artistic rendering of the music, while the notes are sounded in the Pianola way.

You are invited to call at your own convenience at Æolian Hall, New Bond Street, W., and play for yourself on the Æolian Orchestrelle. A copy of Catalogue "5," which gives complete details of the various styles of Orchestrelles, will be readily forwarded on request.

THE ORCHESTRELLE COMPANY,
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LADIES' PAGE.

It is quite a sign of the times that there should be two ladies sitting upon the Royal Commission on the Divorce Laws and taking a full share in the questions to witnesses. It is another sign of the trend of ideas that several of the most influential witnesses have already advocated the divorce law being made equal for men and women. The establishment of this equality has invariably marked the accession of women to the ranks of voters. It was the first change in the laws made by the women of New Zealand on their enfranchisement, and it has followed the women's vote in every instance.

So long as the Roman Catholic Church held absolute power in Christendom, there were no divorces. But, in compensation, the Church allowed of a variety of causes for declaring a marriage to have been null and void from the beginning. Consanguinity was one of the most frequently pleaded causes, and plays quite a part in history as affording a substitute for divorce. But the Pope could and did legalise in advance by his Bull the otherwise illegal unions of relations, and exacted a heavy price for the indulgence. There is a record of one unhappy pair of cousins in Surrey who not only had to give the Church much land as the price of permission for wedding one another, but also had to undergo great fasts. Amongst other items, they were only to be allowed to eat fish, no meat, on Wednesdays as well as on Fridays throughout the year, and they were further charged on those days always to eat the fish that they did *not* like best—only their "second-best choice."

This quaint act of self-denial—not about fish only, alas!—is demanded of many of us to-day by the stern edict of the purse. With Sydney Smith, we like best—

The rosy salmon, lying
By smelts encircled, born for frying;
And from the china boat to pour
On flaky cod the oystered shower;
Thee above all we much regard—
Flatter than e'en the flattest hard
Much honoured turbot.

But humbler denizens of the water—our "second-best choice," in short—must suffice us. Cod, by-the-way, is no longer to be ranked, as the rhyming Canon of St. Paul's placed it, amongst the more costly luxuries of the table; steam-trawlers have so far conquered the stormy seas as to bring large and cheap supplies of that once expensive deep-sea fish to our doors. Consequently, we do not regard it as so desirable a dainty as our forefathers held it to be. Oyster-sauce, which is the only good sauce to cod, has become, on the contrary, a far more costly luxury than it was once.

Salmon and turbot would, perhaps, suffer the same fate of descent in the scale of estimation at table were they to be equally cheapened. The tradition that in old Scotch indentures of apprenticeship it was stipulated that the lads should not be required to dine on salmon on more than half the days of a week, is repeated, too,



A GRACEFUL DINNER-GOWN.

Ninon-de-soie is draped after the latest fashion, with bands of silver and diamanté embroideries and large motifs and tassels to match.

by Sydney Smith, who declares that, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, his Scotch servants "bargained that they were not to have salmon more than three times a week." So much has scarcity—or rather, rarity—to do with our appreciation of food. Fashion also plays its part in judgment on matters of taste. Few have the courage of their personal opinions here. That great gourmet, George IV., maintained that the chicken was a better bird for the table than the pheasant; and I have seen a lady of excellent good taste eating fine new potatoes with oiled butter, declaring as she did so that this was a better dish than asparagus, and only not recognised as such because it was cheap.

A new "National Sea Fisheries Protection Society" has been formed, with the Earl of Stradbroke as its President, to persuade English people to exercise a more personal judgment in fish-eating, and thereby to obtain a wider choice. The association has issued a pamphlet urging that we should venture more in the fish that we will consent to buy and eat; and it is asserted that other maritime nations are far more enterprising than we are in this respect. Sir J. Crichton Browne has given his physiological blessing to this effort to enlarge our national menu, and he declares fish to be a nutritious and cheap food. The real obstacle to more fish-eating is, nevertheless, I fancy, its costliness as an article of diet. The fishmonger gets a profit of two hundred, sometimes of three hundred per cent., on the price that the poor fishermen obtain. This may be inevitable, because so much is spoiled instead of sold, but the result is that fish is costly. It needs careful cooking, too, and a nicely made sauce to moisten it withal; on the whole, it does not seem probable that the populace will eat much fish; and even in middle-class homes it is justly regarded as something of a luxury. A good sauce costs something besides trouble; as Soyer suggested in his reply to the Committee of the Reform Club when Sir Francis Burdett had complained on the back of his dinner-bill that he had been charged one-and-threepence for his fish-sauce: "Does Sir Francis Burdett think red mullet come out of the sea with my sauce in their pockets?"

Messrs. Peter Robinson are holding a special exhibition of British-made goods from March 14 to 19 inclusive, at their Oxford Street premises. Every article shown in their seventy-eight windows will be of British manufacture, and the display will thus be both interesting and instructive.

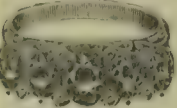
Children should have every inducement to use the tooth-brush, and one potent charm to this end will be found by providing them each with a tube of Colgate's Dental Cream. It is equally agreeable to the taste and excellent as an antiseptic dentifrice at all ages, and it runs in a neat ribbon on pressing the tube. Messrs. Colgate and Co., a large and old-established American firm, also make toilet soaps and perfumery. A delightful perfume of theirs is "Cashmere Bouquet," to be had also scenting a soap, a toilet-powder, and sachets.

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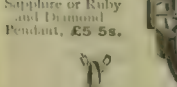
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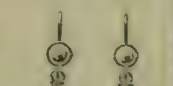
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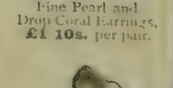
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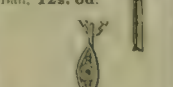
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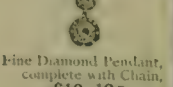
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ANNALS—ARTISTIC AND DIPLOMATIC.

French Artists. In "Stories of the French Artists" (Chatto and Windus) the manner of the telling rather than the matter, which is in no case new, must decide the volume's worth. The joint authors, Mr. P. M. Turner and Mr. C. H. Collins Baker, have ingeniously matched their phrases to Nattier's garlands and Boucher's bows. Often the sentences are graceful enough; and we do not complain even of the statement, "In 1806, of cerebral congestion, he died." It has that touch of hesitation natural, perhaps, to Fragonard and a Frenchman; but when we read "Acquired by the King always it seems to have been unpaid for," and other sentences of similar construction, we deem the habit of inversion to have gone too far. Nevertheless, the volume is crammed with facts, set in some sound criticism. A running commentary on painters who are not of France, from Bellini and Titian to Sargent and Wilson Steer, gives both breadth and point to the argument in hand. French art is obviously but one of the hobbies of our authors, whose industrious allusiveness suggests the possibility of a dozen more books of the same sort. Watteau's visit to London—he came seeking advice in the Harley Street of the period—forms an interesting page, for his advent is even less generally remembered than Corot's obscure week in England. We know in full Paul Verlaine's thoughts of Charing Cross, and what Claude Monet thinks of the Thames; but would it not be interesting (we commend the idea to Messrs. Turner and Collins Baker) to have collected into one volume foreign artists' impressions of this alien city?

Courts of the 'Sixties.

There is a pleasant flavour about Mme. Charles de Bunsen's reminiscences of diplomatic life "In Three Legations" (Unwin), and the old letters to her relatives, which she now gives to the world, throw some light on the making of modern Italy. Miss Waddington, daughter of a well-known Anglo-French family, was brought to Turin in 1858 by her marriage with the Prussian

diplomat Karl von Bunsen. The pair stayed at Turin through the Franco-Austrian War, saw Victor Emmanuel become King of United Italy, and moved to Florence when the seat of government of the new kingdom was changed from the old Piedmontese capital. But before the further migration of the King of Italy to Rome the author's husband was transferred to the Hague, whence they watched the Franco-German War. The letters are lively, but



THE HUMAN SEA-BIRD: ROUGIER FLYING OVER THE BAY OF MONACO.

The famous aviator, M. Rougier, gave a splendid exhibition of his powers on his Voisin biplane at Monte Carlo last week. Starting from the quay and rising to a height of about 300 feet, he flew across the Bay of Hercules towards Cap Martin, then he turned inland over La Vigie towards the harbour. Instead of landing, he went round the Rock of Monaco, out again seawards, and back to the harbour, alighting on the quay. A crowd of about 25,000 people watched him.

never malicious; they reveal no State secrets and exploit no scandals; but they let us enjoy the daily life of interesting people. We see Queen Margherita of Italy as a bride, and the present German Emperor "dressed like the portraits of Frederick the Great as a child, with a little pigtail and powdered hair. He looked such a little duck."

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

It would appear that we must go to Scotland for a combination of justice and common-sense where motorists are concerned, if only all Scottish Judges show as unbiassed an attitude towards automobilists as Sheriff Fyfe has done lately in an appeal case brought before him. The matter concerns itself with a collision which took place between a motor-car, owned by Mr. George Symington, and a wagonette, the property of Mr. George Watkins, at a dangerous crossing close to the village of Cumbernauld, where the main road from Glasgow joins the Carlisle and Stirling road. The driver of the car was convicted in the Dumbarton Sheriff Court of reckless driving, and fined £5 or ten days' imprisonment. I believe I am right in saying that so far as motorists are concerned the atmosphere of the Dumbarton Sheriff Court is much akin to the courts of Haywards Heath, Kingston-on-Thames, and such-like notorious Southern tribunals.

But, after a two days' hearing, the appeal before Sheriff Fyfe succeeded, the learned Judge—if, by the way, a Scottish Sheriff is a learned Judge?—finding that the wagonette was in fault, and awarding damages and costs to Mr. Symington against Mr. Watkins, and also deciding in favour of Mr. Symington with costs in the action for damages brought against him by the proprietor of the wagonette and by certain occupants of it. In upholding the appeal, Sheriff Fyfe said that the wagonette was the crossing vehicle, and the first presumption of fault in such circumstances is always against a vehicle which attempts to cross in front of another vehicle in action. "The

driver of the wagonette seemed to think that he was entitled to cross the Glasgow road unless he got some kind of warning to hang back. It was unfortunate that so many drivers of crossing vehicles will not recognise that the responsibility of crossing a road rests with the crossing vehicle." Thus, and much more to the same effect, said Sheriff Fyfe; and it is

(Continued overleaf.)

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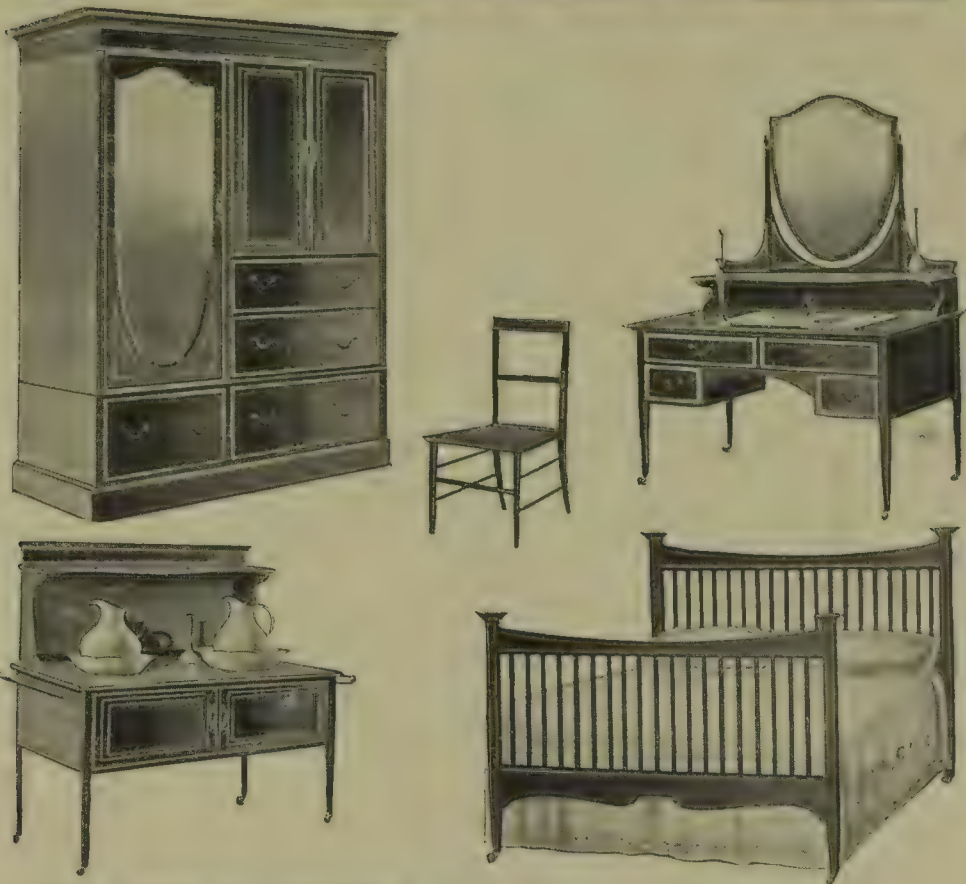
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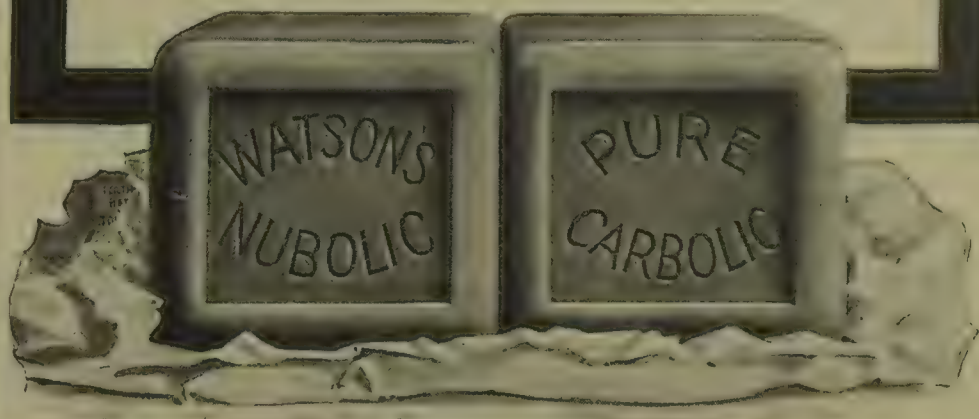
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to be hoped that the Scottish Automobile Club will seize every opportunity of bruising this decision abroad.

The aftermath of the dear, dead days of frequently recurring breakdowns is still remarkably noticeable in the extraordinary amount of equipment which many motorists still think it necessary to cart about with them. I make bold to say that in many cases, if the tool-boxes, tool-rolls, and lockers of the majority of the cars one meets upon the road were turned out, implements almost sufficient to rebuild the car would be found. Now, every extra pound added to the car-load

The immediate formation of a petrol party in the House of Commons has been suggested again and again since the opening of the present Parliament, but I cannot hear that much has yet been done in this direction. The motor world is the poorer by the absence of Mr. Joynson-Hicks from the nation's council, and with Lord Montagu of Beaulieu translated to another place, we appear at the moment to be at the head and front of our offending in his Majesty's Commons. But over the signature of that particularly energetic and resourceful official, Mr. Rees Jeffries, the Motor Union has addressed a circular letter to Members of Parliament reminding

industry and trade in and around Manchester, it would appear that the favour extended to Edinburgh by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders will have to be granted to Manchester. In view of the refusal of sanction for the show, the promoters practically set the society at defiance, for quite a large number of cars manufactured by firms who are staunch upholders of the society's bond were exhibited. Now manufacturers whose cars have been exhibited at previous rebel shows, through no fault of their own, have nevertheless been cast in heavy penalties by the society; and those within the charmed circle of the trade are more than curious to



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over and above what is actually and imperatively necessary means tyre wear, and tyre wear in these days of the rubber boom means money. Let anyone who reads this column, and who has owned or driven a car of repute turned out during the past two or three years, pause and ask himself how often during that period he has had to make use of one-tenth of the parcel of ironmongery he carries about with him. The same argument applies to spares, a large selection of which were once, but are not now, necessary. I am sure a little consideration of the point here raised would result in the jettison of a lot of useless dead load, and a consequent reduction in running expenses.

them of the all-round assistance they obtained from the use of privately owned motor-cars during the late General Election, together with the fact that, in all probability, the letter of the law as to the speed-limit was broken by every car-driver who assisted them: also that no accidents whatever were reported, and suggesting that, in consequence, they should use their influence when opportunity arises to secure the removal of the harassing restrictions which oppress motorists, and some modification of the excessive penalties to which they are liable.

The success of the late Manchester Show cannot be denied, and in view of the unanimous approval of the



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note what steps will be taken in respect of the present cases. If the maximum fine were imposed in each case, the society's coffers would be swollen by an amount approaching £2000.

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FOUR NOVELS.

"The Red-Hot Crown."

The aftermath of the Servian tragedy, in a very thin disguise, is the subject of Dorothea Gerard's "The Red-Hot Crown" (John Long). Of course, it is a strong romance, and if recent events had not falsified instead of fulfilling the bloody débâcle of the closing chapter, it might have been approved for possessing the prophetic inspiration. The successors of the murdered King and Queen of Moesia feel keenly their indebtedness to the military murderers who terrorise the capital, and the young heir-apparent, sensitive and impulsive, generous and patriotic, finds it hard to tolerate their proximity or his own position as one beholden to their infamy. A love-story is interwoven, and the characters of the King and his son are well drawn. It runs smoothly; but, as no fiction can equal, much less surpass, the dramatic intensity of the real tragedy, it seems an error of judgment to have employed it for the trivial purposes of a novel.

"The Romance of Beauty."

The preamble of "The Romance of Beauty" (Eveleigh Nash) filips the expectation pleasantly. Admiral Wake's two daughters are introduced to the reader on the verge of womanhood, and one is put through her paces as a mere beauty, while the other is held up with a promise of greater things. She achieves beauty far surpassing her stupid elder sister; and she achieves a London success that Mr. Roy Horniman describes in a manner reminiscent of many an actual romance. When Winifred "arrives" in the 'eighties, her society adventures recall in some respects those that have happened to real people within the memory of man, and the impression is not dispersed by the details of her stage career. Winifred looked at the outset as if she were going to be another Diane de Poitiers; but nothing of the sort happened. Mr. Horniman takes



AVIATION AT HIGH ALTITUDES: CAPTAIN ENGELHARD'S WRIGHT BIPLANE AT ST. MORITZ. Captain Engelhard is one of Germany's best aeronauts, and he learnt the art of aviation from the brothers Wright themselves. Our photograph shows his machine being taken back to the hangar at St. Moritz, after he had come to ground. St. Moritz is over 6000 feet above sea-level.



THE CRADLE OF CANADA'S NAVY: H.M.S. "NIOBE," TO BE CONVERTED INTO A TRAINING-SHIP. The first-class cruiser H.M.S. "Niobe" is to be acquired by the Canadian Government as a training-ship. She has recently been used as the temporary flag-ship of the Home Fleet at Devonport. The "Niobe" was built by Messrs. Vickers, at Barrow, in 1897-99, at a cost of £548,283. After the spring cruise she will be refitted with the most modernised equipment.

her safely through storms and tragedy; and her painful position in her relations with one Groombridge is less her own fault than a malicious fate's. Her creator has drawn her very well, and the book, as a whole, is brilliant and engrossing; but we wish Mr. Horniman would give up his unsavoury flashes. The curious incident in Miriam's girlhood, for example, is a gratuitous piece of unpleasantness. It has nothing to do with the story, and it is dragged in by the heels where a due sense of the fitness of things would have left it outside the door.

"Bella Donna." What an earthy flavour there is about Mr. Robert Hichens's women! They are splendid animals, but their creator condemns them, ruthlessly, to all the disadvantages that may attach to that classification. Mrs. Chopstow, the heroine of "Bella Donna" (Heinemann), is the latest specimen—a woman of the sporadic affections, if not of the respectable antecedents, of the woman in "Barbary Sheep." The scene of her romantic escapade—not the first, by a long way—is laid in Egypt, and this being so, we are treated to the entertainment of Mr. Hichens producing Egypt, as he has produced Sicily and the Algerian desert, by the aid of a few simple conjuring contrivances. There is the "twitter of a melancholy music," the sense of silence in vast places, the usual wind, and a little more than the usual sunset. The net result is Egypt; and an Egypt where unpleasant things happen to the woman who meets an Eastern lover.

"Splendid Brother." "Splendid Brother" (Methuen) is an irritating book in one respect. The splendid brother is such an outrageous scamp from the beginning that it is exasperating to have to tolerate the blindness of the worthy Henry. Apart from this disadvantage, the story, being an account of the lives of sundry Londoners, is amusing, and full of Mr. Pett Ridge's cheerful and optimistic humour. As a character-study it rather misses fire, but the Cockney types are capital.

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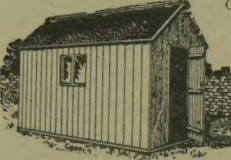
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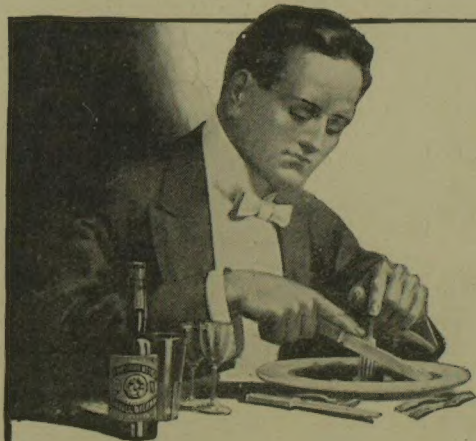


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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and three codicils of MR. THOMAS ANTHONY DENNY, of 7, Connaught Place, Hyde Park, and Buccleuch House, Richmond, who died on Dec. 25, have been proved by two of his sons, the value of the estate amounting to £226,150. The testator gives £1500 and an annuity of £1500 to his wife; £250 a year to his daughter, Jane Kathleen Henrietta; £250 to Herbert R. Arbuthnot; and the residue as to three fifths to his son, Major Ernest Wriothesley Denny; and one fifth each to his sons Gerard Arthur Denny and Anthony Noel Denny.

The will (dated Nov. 26, 1907) of MR. RICHARD HENRY RAPHAEL, of 43, Grosvenor Street, and of Messrs. R. Raphael and Sons, 25, Throgmorton Street, who died on Jan. 23, has been proved by the widow, William George Raphael, the brother, and Philip Samuel Waley, the value of the estate being £405,110. He bequeaths £13,000, and during widowhood the use of his house and furniture, to his wife; £499 each to three sisters-in-law; £2000 for distribution amongst the clerks in his firm; £500 each to the executors; and legacies to nephews and nieces. Should he leave children, then one half of the residue is to be held, in trust, for Mrs. Raphael for life or widowhood, and subject thereto the whole for such children, but in the event of his having no issue, then a sum of £150,000 is to be invested and the income paid to his wife while she remains his widow; £15,000 for each of his six sisters; and the ultimate residue for his brothers William George and Oscar Charles.

The will (dated Feb. 17, 1906) of the DOWAGER COUNTESS OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, of Burcote House, Burcote, Oxford, who died on Dec. 28, has been proved by Lady Mabel M. Lindsay, the daughter, the value of the property amounting to £27,210. The testatrix appoints the remainder of her marriage-settlement funds to her daughters Lady Mabel M. Lindsay and Lady Jane E. Lindsay, and the property that came

to her from her mother as to two eighths each to her said two daughters, and one eighth each to her daughters Lady Alice Archer-Houblon, Lady Margaret Majendie, Lady Anne Bowes-Lyon, and Lady Mary Susan Meynell. She gives the bracelets presented to her by Queen Victoria and Queen Alexandra to the Countess of Crawford; £100 each to her grandchildren, and to Mrs. Isabella Montgomerie, Colonel Walter Lindsay, and William Alexander Lindsay, K.C.; and the residue to her unmarried daughters.

The will and codicil of MR. ABRAHAM JEREMIAH SAMUEL BLES, of Palm House, Park Lane, Higher Broughton, and of Manchester, Consul for the Netherlands, who died on Dec. 5, have been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £112,808. He bequeaths to his wife £1000, and during widowhood the use and enjoyment of Palm House and the effects therein, and £4000 a year, or an annuity of £500 should she again marry; to the two daughters of his sister Rebecca Rachel Simons, £2000; to the Jews' Board of Guardians and the Jews' Schools in Derby Street, Manchester, £100 each; and the residue as to four eighteenth parts each to his sons Jeremiah Edward, Charles Marcus, and Samuel David, and three eighteenth parts each to his daughters Louisa Rebecca Simons and Fanny Sophia Brunner.

The following important wills have been proved—


Mr. Samuel Hordern, head of Anthony Hordern and Sons, Sydney, N.S.W., and London, left over £3,000,000, of which £366,320 is in England.	
Earl of Moray, Donibristle, Fife, and Darnaway Castle, Elgin	£242,675
Mr. Henry Pott, 81, Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington, and late of the Stock Exchange	£147,944
Mr. Robert Hoe, of London and New York, printing-machine maker	£113,203
Mr. William Henry Rider, Basford Hurst, Chiddleton, Staffs.	£106,730
Mr. Richard Laybourne, The Firs, Malpas, Mon.	£103,022
Mr. James Case, Elmside, Surbiton	£96,956
Mr. Isaac Falcke, 104, Gower Street, W.C.	£61,612
Mr. James Nicholson, Broomfield, Sheffield	£59,455

Mr. Henry Maufe, The Red House, Bexley Heath	£57,234
Mr. John Bagwill Plumer, Causeway, Dartington, Devon	£54,160
Mr. William Hilton, 97, Windsor Road, Oldham	£53,448
Mr. Edward Burchell Rodway, Trowbridge, Wilts.	£51,818

In the new edition of the "Clergy List" for 1910—the sixty-eighth year of its production—no change has been made in the form or arrangement of this excellent work of reference, one that is indeed indispensable and invaluable to all the clergy of the Established Church, as well as to all who require to have dealings with them, in business or otherwise. The book covers the Colonies as well as the United Kingdom. The biographical list alone occupies some 1150 pages, and contains between twenty and thirty thousand names. To keep such a list accurate and up to date by direct communication with the clergy is no light task, and is admirably executed. The volume also includes lists of benefices, with the names of the clergy and the value of each living, etc., and the lists of cathedral establishments, rural deaneries, and patrons. The "Clergy List" is published by Kelly's Directories, Ltd., 182-4, High Holborn, W.C.

In the sixty-fifth annual issue of Messrs. Mitchell's "Newspaper Press Directory" there is a record of the Imperial Press Conference, and the usual admirable compendium of information regarding every newspaper, magazine, review, and periodical in the United Kingdom, and many colonial and foreign newspapers. There are 2331 papers in the British Isles alone.

At the model Oxo factory in Southwark last week an interesting reception was held by Sir Henry Roscoe and the directors of the Lemco and Oxo Company. The guests included many eminent scientists and members of the medical profession. The work in the company's great South American cattle ranches and factories was illustrated by cinematograph pictures. A vote of thanks to Sir Henry Roscoe and the directors was proposed by Sir William Crookes, who remarked favourably on the scientific organisation of the company.



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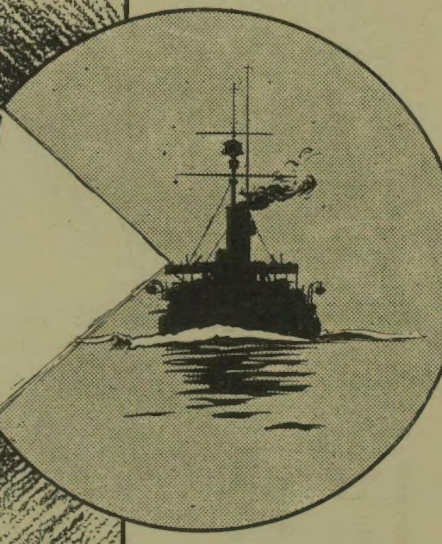

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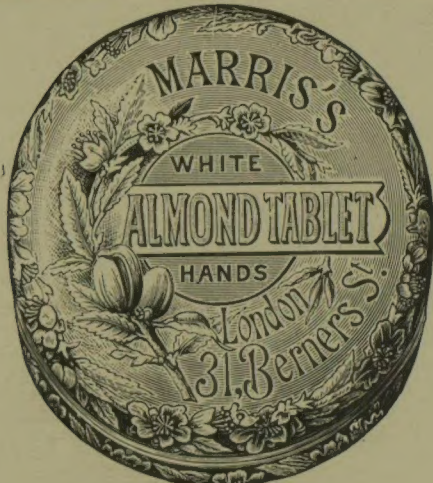
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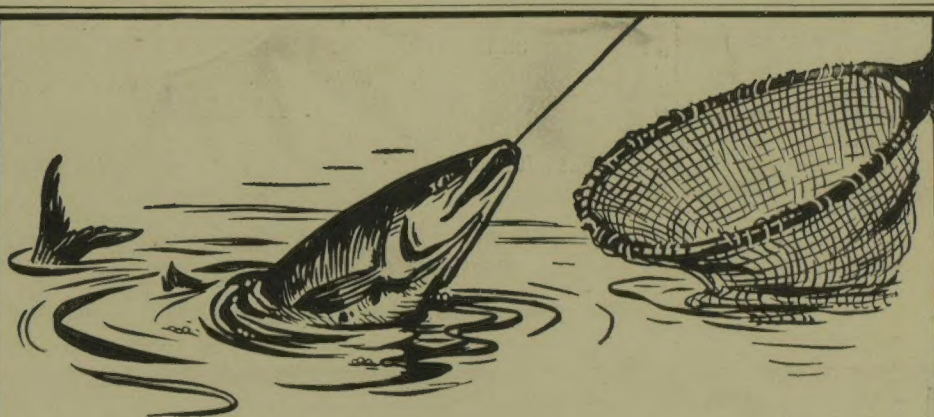
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